The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

More Speculations Regarding Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet.

Destruction of Mexican Towns by a Freshet.

Further Particulars of the Disaster on the Ohio River.

Partial List of the Names of Passengers Lost.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet.

LONDON, Sunday, Dec. 6.

The *Observer* gives the following as a list of the members of Mr. GLADSTONE'S Cabinet: Lord High Chancellor—Sir WILLIAM PAGE WOOD. President of the Privy Council—Lord KIMBERLEY. Lord Privy Seal—Earl RUSSELL. Chancellor of the Exchequer—ROBERT LOWE. First Lord of the Admiralty—Mr. CHILDERS. Foreign Secretary—Lord CLARENDON. Home Secretary—HENRY A. BRUCE. Secretary of War—Mr. CARDWELL. Secretary for India—Duke of Argyll. Colonial Secretary—Earl GRANVILLE. Secretary for Ireland—CHICHESTER FORTESCUE. President of the Poor Law Board—Mr. GOSCHEN. President of the Board of Trade—JOHN BRIGHT. Postmaster-General—DE GREY. Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster—CHARLES P. VILLIERS. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—Earl SPENCER. Lord Chancellor of Ireland—O'HAGAN.

FRANCE.

The Report of the Death of the Emperor Unfounded.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 5—Midnight.

Telegrams from the New-York Associated Press, announcing uneasiness in America on the reported killing of NAPOLEON, were received here to-day. The rumor was entirely without foundation. The Emperor is not dead, or even ill.

Paris Quiet.

LONDON, Sunday, Dec. 6.

Dispatches from Paris to-day report that the city is tranquil.

SPAIN.

The Cuba Question—New Telegraph Enterprise.

MADRID, Sunday, Dec. 6.

The *Imparcial* (newspaper) urges the concession of every liberal reform to Cuba, and the speedy settlement of the question of slavery; but says Spanish honor demands the suppression at any cost of the insurrection, which, it declares, was incited and is kept alive by American fillibusters.

The Provisional Government have invited bids for a contract to lay a telegraphic cable between Cadiz, the Canaries and Cuba.

Carlist movements are organizing in Catalonia and Aragon.

TURKEY.

An Ultimatum Sent to Greece.

LONDON, Sunday, Dec. 6.

A dispatch from Constantinople states that the Sublime Porte, at the solicitation of Russia, continues diplomatic relations with Greece, but has sent to the Greek Government an *ultimatum*, which is supported by the Great Powers.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Sarmiento's Government Supported by Gen. Urquiza.

LONDON, Sunday, Dec. 6.

Letters from Buenos Ayres report that Gen. URQUIZA supports the Administration of President SARMIENTO.

MEXICO.

Overflow of the Rio Seco—Two Towns Entirely Destroyed—More Earthquakes.

HAVANA, Saturday, Dec. 5.

Intelligence lately received from Mexico states that the overflow on the Rio Seco had caused the river to return to its ancient bed. The towns of Comaticalico and Parasso were entirely destroyed, and the towns of Cardenas and Cunducacar had suffered greatly. The warehouses in San Juan and Bautisla were under water, and boats were navigating the streets.

HAYTI.

Repulse of Salnave at Jacmel—His Loss Three Hundred Men—Outrages on Foreign Residents.

HAVANA, Saturday, Dec. 5.

The following intelligence has been received from Hayti:

SALNAVE'S piquets attacked the town of Jacmel on Nov. 19, but were repulsed with a loss of three hundred men killed, including Gen. GERONIMO. The remainder of the force retreated to the interior.

SALNAVE had captured an English schooner laden with coffee, and refused to deliver her over. The English Consul had sent to Jamaica for a war vessel. The French Consul had also sent for ships-of-war to demand satisfaction for the destruction of the Consulate at Jeremie. SALNAVE had detained the British mail steamer *Jamaica*. Business continued brisk. Heavy rains were prevailing, and a large sugar crop was expected.

VENEZUELA.

Death of Gen. Monagas—A Revolution Threatened.

HAVANA, Saturday, Dec. 5.

Late advices from Venezuela state that Gen. MONAGAS died on the 18th ult. It was feared that another revolution would be the result of his death.

Gen. SUTHERLAND, the President of the State of Zulia, had retired to Curacoa.

Close of an Important Whisky Case in St. Louis—The Express Robbery.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Dec. 6.

The important whisky case against D. G. WRIGHT, JOSEPH H. FORREST, JOHN J. FRY and JOSEPH CHRISTY, which has been before the United States District Court for two weeks past, involving property to the amount of between $75,000 and $100,000, terminated yesterday by the jury disagreeing.

The man previously referred to as Johnson, recently arrested in Cincinnati as implicated in the Adams Express messenger robbery last August, proves to be GEORGE A. ALLEN *alias* James M. Edwards. Two employes of the Express Company at Odin, Ill., the point from which the bogus package was sent, have identified ALLEN as the man who procured the express envelope at that office the day before the robbery. ALLEN will have an examination Monday.

Extensive Counterfeiting in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Dec. 6.

A special dispatch to the *Republican* from Kansas City says large quantities of counterfeit greenbacks have been discovered afloat in the southwest counties of this State. Suspicion pointing to PERRY RANDOLPH, an old farmer living near White Pigeon, Mich., as being the principal vender of the stuff, a United States detective, assuming the name of Johnson, of Texas, wrote to RANDOLPH for $16,000, agreeing to pay $2,000 therefor. RANDOLPH replied that he would bring the amount to Kansas City. He arrived Wednesday last and was met by the detective, who arrested him. He confessed his guilt, and in default of $10,000 bail was committed to jail to await trial.

TERRIBLE DISASTER ON THE OHIO.

Steamboat Collision—Both Boats in Flames—Seventy or Eighty Lives Lost.

MADISON, Ind., Saturday, Dec. 5.

The Madison *Courier* says: A terrible accident occurred on the Ohio River last night, at about 11:30 o'clock. The magnificent steamers *United States*, descending, and the *America*, ascending, collided at Ray's Landing, about two miles above Warsaw, on the Indiana side. The *United States* had a quantity of petroleum on her deck. The *America* struck the *United States* on the right-hand side, forward of the steps, cutting into her a considerable distance, and sinking her to her main deck in about two minutes. A fire communicated in some way to the petroleum, and as soon as the boats collided they were in flames. It is said that some mistake was made in the signals of the *America*. She blew her whistle twice, which the pilot on the *United States* apparently did not hear. The *America* again signaled by two blasts of the whistle, which the *United States* answered, but it was too late. The excitement was terrible, and it is supposed that seventy-five or eighty people were lost. Several citizens, three of whom are STEELE BRIGHT, LEWIS VANCE and O. B. SAPPINGTON, of Madison, are among the missing. The receiving clerk, JAMES JOHNS, of the *United States*, is also missing. It is estimated that thirty-three women, who were passengers on the *United States*, were lost. W. C. TAYLOR, clerk of the *America*, after securing the books, register and valuables, went through the cabin, kicking in the doors of the state-rooms. Because of this precaution and cool intrepidity of Mr. TAYLOR, there were no lives lost on the *America*. Mr. INSKOP and wife jumped from the *United States* to the deck of the *America*, a distance of fifteen feet, and were saved. The survivors of the terrible accident unite in praise of the management of the *America* after the collision.

Not thirty seconds elapsed after the boats collided before the *United States* was a mass of flames from stem to stern. The *America* might have been saved, had she not attempted to rescue the passengers on the *United States*. Those who were saved owe their lives to the coolness and courage of the officers and crew of the *America*. The pilot stood at his post until the pilot-house was burning around him. He then left to avoid suffocation. The destruction of these fine and costly steamers, resulting in such a terrible loss of life, and the fears for the fate of those who are missing, have cast a gloom over the entire community.

Further Particulars—The Loss of Life Larger than at First Reported.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, Dec. 6.

Further particulars of the steamboat collision yesterday show a larger loss of life than was at first supposed. Immediately after the collision the *United States* was enveloped in flames, which instantly communicated to the *America*. Both steamers were completely destroyed in an incredibly short space of time. About seventy-five cabin passengers were on the *United States*, more than half of whom were lost. The reports of the officers are very conflicting; but, as near as can be learned, forty-five passengers, (including eighteen ladies,) and in addition seven of the officers and cabin crew, were lost, while only four out of twenty-two deck hands are known to be saved. The accident is attributed to mistakes in the whistles. The *United States* was built at Cincinnati, cost $230,000, and was insured for $100,000. The *America* was built in 1867, and cost $240,000; insured for $133,000, principally in Cincinnati.

The passengers on the *United States* known to be saved are M. Seickler and wife, of Fremont, Ohio; James Prince and brother, of Louisville; Lee Kahn and Dr. Leslie, of Cincinnati, and B. Nelson, of Allegheny City, Penn. Master Pearce was saved, but his mother and brother were lost. Capt. Joseph McCammant, of Cincinnati, bruised about the neck; Robert Nelson, of Newport, Ky., slightly injured; J. H. Green and lady, Sol. Harris, of Louisville; George A. Middleton, of Cincinnati; W. W. Hawley, of Cincinnati; Wm. Chamberlain, of Cincinnati; Mr. McFarran and wife, of Nashville; Mr. Hays, Nashville; J. B. Fisher, of New-York; S. P. Clark, of Memphis, are also saved. The following are missing, but are supposed to have been saved: J. Crawford and lady, Mr. Rugge and wife, Mr. Huddle, wife and daughter, B. F. Morris, B. Slessinger, Mr. Otter J. Maddox, P. Hartman. Those lost on the *United States* are: Mrs. R. A. Jones and daughter Eva, of Waynesville, Ohio; Elijah Foot, colored. The list of the passengers of the *United States* cannot be correctly given, owing to the loss of the clerk's register. Rev. Mr. Parrin and Rev. Mr. Risley, of New-York, are missing; also, Mrs. Harriet Warring, of New-Albany, and a young lady in her employ. Mr. Bigley, John F. Burns, J. M. Ledower, M. J. Look, W. Garvin, L. R. Johnson, Mrs. Geo. W. Griffin, — Heidelberg, Miss Mary L. Johnson, Steele Bright, O. B. Sappington, L. H. Vance, M. Eifews, Mr. Hammers, Wm. Briggs, Charles Runk, Mr. Pope and Mr. Hogan are supposed to be saved.

The officers lost are John Fennel, steward; Richard Marshal, second steward; James Johns, third clerk; James Fennel, bar-keeper, and Dan, (colored,) barber. Mr. Hays, of Nashville, was severely bruised. Of ten firemen on the *United States*, only three were saved. Ole Bull was among the passengers saved.

Vice-President Smith, of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad, tendered the Mail Company a special train for the use of the wounded and unfortunate. The Mail Company has been organized thirty years, and only two accidents have happened in that time. The wife of Commodore Thompson and a lady traveling with her are lost. Mrs. Hays, of Nashville, is missing. John Morse, of Owenville, Ohio, is lost. Harry Brunswick, billiard manufacturer, of this city, is missing. The yawl of the *United States* was swung up on stern davits, when the deck-hands made a rush for it, upsetting it, and throwing all in the river. Many of them were drowned. There were 96 passengers on the *America*, only one of whom is known to be lost. The wreck of the *America* lies against the bank on the Indiana shore, and the *United States* lies in eight feet of water about a hundred feet above.

MADISON, Ind., Sunday, Dec. 6.

Eight bodies have been recovered from the wreck of the steamer *United States*. Seven are so badly burned that they cannot be recognized. The other is supposed to be Mrs. PEARCE, of Louisville. The steamer *Graham* has been chartered, and will leave at 2 o'clock in the morning, taking skiffs, drags, nets, &c., to search for bodies.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Dec. 6.

Besides those already mentioned as having been lost on the steamer *United States*, are two ladies who were put on board at Cincinnati by Mr. WHELAN, of Philadelphia; a lame gentleman and wife from New-Hampshire, and a man and his sister from Natchitoches, La.

Railroad Disasters in Tennessee.

MEMPHIS, Sunday, Dec. 6.

A freight conductor named O'BRIEN fell from a train on the Memphis and Louisville Railroad yesterday and was killed.

The steamer *Richmond*, for which fears were entertained, has passed up for Louisville. She was detained by the bad weather and the breaking of an axle.

A passenger train on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, bound west, was thrown from the track near Brownsboro, Ala., yesterday, demolishing the baggage, mail and express cars, and injuring the baggage master and express messengers. No lives were lost.

Serious Gas Explosion in East Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Sunday, Dec. 6.

Last night about 7 o'clock, the residence of L. M. HUBBY, in East Cleveland, was completely destroyed by the explosion of gas in the cellar. It appears that there was a leak in the service pipe in the cellar, which communicated with the gas machine outside the dwelling. Mr. HUBBY observing something wrong with the gas, descended into the cellar with a lighted candle, when an explosion took place, which shattered the house terribly. The building was instantly enveloped in flames and entirely consumed. The inmates were Mr. L. HUBBY, his wife, mother, and daughter. FRANK HUBBY and wife and two servants. Mr. HUBBY was found immediately after the explosion, thirty feet from the ruins, apparently unconscious. The mother of Mr. HUBBY and the two servants being in the rear part of the house, escaped uninjured. His wife was but slightly hurt. The rest were badly, but not fatally, burnt. The loss is estimated at $50,000. The insurance is about $25,000.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The Points Discussed—Cause of the Delay in its Completion.

BOSTON, Sunday, Dec. 6.

The Boston *Herald* publishes the following this morning:

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 5.

The President's message was all placed in type this evening, and will probably be sent to Congress on Tuesday. The only reason for delay is the anticipated reception of official news about the settlement of the *Alabama* claims. The message covers the following points and the conclusions thereon:

First—That the Southern States remain prostrated in industry, their resources cut off, a goodly portion of their population disfranchised, their constitutional privileges denied through Congressional enactment, and the most of them remaining under military rule.

Second—Commending the report of the Secretary of the Treasury and indorsing its views for a return to specie payments through reduced expenditures, raised taxation and a gradual contraction of the paper circulation, with suggestions for legislation for one currency only, and that National Banks should have their powers restricted.

Third—That our foreign affairs are in a favorable condition. The negotiations with Great Britain regarding the *Alabama* claims, so called, have not reached an end. Certain portions of the proposed protocol of arbitration were not approved by this Government, and have been returned to Minister JOHNSON. The resignation of the British Ministry is regarded as only a temporary hindrance. Many of the details relative to these claims it is not deemed proper to communicate in the message. Offers of arbitration between Paraguay and Brazil have been declined, and the course of Paraguay is commented on, though there is an absence of official detail about the late outrage of LOPEZ. The Government has made new treaties for protection of naturalized citizens abroad. It has recognized the new Provisional Junta in Spain as a *de facto* Government, but has received no formally accredited Minister from the same. Affairs with Mexico are satisfactory. Arrangements for a mixed commission to settle the claims of Americans in that country are in progress. The Government has failed so far in its negotiations for the purchase of a naval station in the West Indies, and learns that the French are trying to get the Bay of Samaná from the Dominican Government.

Fourth—Official facts show enormous frauds on the revenue which must be corrected, or the revenue will fail and the nation be involved in ruin. The message calls for strong legislation on the subject, and urges the repeal of the Civil Tenure act, which is regarded as a hindrance to the removal of corrupt officials.

Fifth—The President refers to the Indian troubles, and the views of the Peace Commission, and fears that the military establishment expenditures will be largely increased on the plains.

Sixth—He favors the withdrawal of the troops from the Southern States and the reduction of the army, and gives a *résumé* of the operations of the land and pension system.

It is not pretended that the message discusses the above points in the order named or in the language given; but the general tenor of the document will prove to be correct.

GEORGIA.

Reported Outrages by Negroes in Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sunday, Dec. 6.

A special police force was appointed and commissioned by the Mayor, two weeks since, for patrol duty on the outskirts of the city, composed mostly of German farmers and gardeners, who relieved each other nightly in patroling the roads and guarding the farms from depredations. Last night, while Mr. BRODBACKER and seven others were patroling Thunderbolt Shell Road, about 11 o'clock, they heard loud hallooing from a party of negroes, whom they approached, and demanded to know the cause of the disturbance. The negroes (some half a dozen in number) replied in a threatening manner, when Mr. BRODBACKER arrested one, and giving him in charge of his party, advanced to make another arrest. At this moment the patrol was suddenly fired into by a large party of negroes of about forty, who had before been concealed. Some sixty shots in all were fired, the patrol retreating before the superior numbers. Mr. BRODBACKER was killed in the first fire, and three others of his party were wounded—two of them probably mortally. This afternoon an inquest was held upon the body of BRODBACKER, and a verdict rendered that "deceased came to his death while discharging his duty as special policeman on the 5th of December, from a gunshot wound in the face and head from the hands of a negro, one of a party who were disturbing the peace on the Thunderbolt Road. We earnestly recommend that the State and county authorities take action in order to protect the citizens of this county from the brutality of the negro population." Considerable excitement prevails, and about thirty arrests have already been made by the authorities.

Republican Meeting in Augusta—Entertainment by United States Troops.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sunday, Dec. 6.

A Republican meeting was held in the City Hall last night, which was addressed by J. C. BRYANT, formerly of Maine, but now a member of the Georgia Legislature, who referred with pleasure to the fact that Georgia was again in the Union, and entitled to all the rights and privileges of any other State. He said the Republican Party was defeated, honestly and fairly, in the late municipal election, and they were willing to abide by the result.

Resolutions were passed pledging anew their fealty to the Republican Party, and opposing further Congressional interference in the affairs of Georgia, which State is entitled to all the rights of Federal States in the Union.

The citizens of Augusta gave a complimentary supper last night to the troops under command of Gen. T. W. SWEENEY, for their soldierly behavior and general good conduct while stationed in this city. The people speak in terms of commendation of Gen. SWEENEY and his entire command.

The New-Orleans Races.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 5.

This was the fourth day of the races at the Metarie Course to-day. The track was very heavy and sticky, but the attendance was good.

The first race for a purse of $250, dash of one mile, for all ages, was won by RICHARDS & KILGOUR'S (Kentucky,) *Bettie Bay*, beating WM. BRADLEY'S (Tennessee,) *Jack Gamble, Jr.*, and JAMES CONLEY'S (Illinois,) *Gilroy*. The following is the summary:

B. f. Bettie Bay, 3 years, by imp. Australian, dam Bettie Ward, by Lexington.......... 1
B. h. Jack Gamble, Jr., 5 years, by Jack Gamble, dam Medora.......... 2
B. h. Gilroy, aged, by Lexington, dam Magnolia, by Glencoe.......... 3

Time—1:57.

For the second race, sweepstakes for three-years old, two-mile heats, entrance $25, p. p., Club to give $500, there were fourteen entries.

O'FALLON & DAVIS' (Missouri) ch. c. *Sundown*, by *Uncle Vic*, dam by *Irish Birdcatcher*, walked over.

The third race, for a purse of $300, two-mile heats, was won by Col. NELLIGAN'S (Louisiana) *Daniel Boone* colt, who distanced in the first heat J. BUCHANAN'S (Kentucky) *Chemisette*, and C. A. HAMILTON'S (Texas) *Boneta*.

The following was the summary:

B. c. by Daniel Boone, 3 years, dam by Brown Dick.. 1
B. f. Chemisette, 3 years, by Rogers, dam by Albion..dis.
Ch. f. Boneta, 3 years, by Memnon, dam by Tampest..........dis.

Time—4:10.

In the second mile of the race *Chemisette* broke her near hind leg near the pastern joint. She was a fine filly, and won a mile-heat race at the Memphis meeting, doing the first mile in 1:49.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Reply to the Special Commissioners' Recent Report—How the Work is Progressing.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 6.

The Vice-President, T. C. DURANT, and the Consulting Engineer, S. SEYMOUR, of the Union Pacific Railroad, have filed a reply to the reports made by the Special Commission appointed to examine that road, of which the following is an abstract: The Special Commission upon the Union Pacific Railroad have estimated "that the expenditures that will be required in order that the road, so far as built, may be rendered equal to a fully complete first-class railroad," will aggregate $6,489,550, but, they add, "no allowance is made for works in progress, or for material and equipments ordered or in transit." The Company, in answer, reviews these estimates in detail. The Special Commissioners estimate that, on the completion of the line for through travel, the cost of additional equipment will amount to $2,603,000. This should be struck out, because the equipment of the road is adequate for its present business. They say they have forty-five new locomotives now building, in addition to one hundred and seventeen now in use, and have four hundred cars now east of the Missouri River, three hundred more in process of construction in private establishments, besides turning out three cars per day from their own shops. They say that the other items making up this amount, including stations, fences, &c., have been provided for and will all be in their places when needed.

The Commissioners recommend the expenditure of $1,546 550 for reconstruction of bridges and stone piers. The Company have already expended $500.000 for materials for this purpose, and admit that $400,000 more is necessary to complete all bridges of 80 feet span and upward, on the Howe truss plan. A large force is now engaged in substituting these structures.

The Commissioners recommend new ballast for the track, amounting to $910,000. The Company replies that, except 250 miles in the Platte Valley, the road is ballasted as well as any Western road in the United States; but agree to expend about $250,000 in this way. The Commissioners estimate $240,000 for completing embankments. The Company allege that $100,000 is ample for this purpose, and that the work is now being done. The Commissioners estimate $525,000 to replace 525,000 cross-ties. The Company say they have 400,000 ties on hand, which they claim is more than is necessary. The Commissioners estimate for additional waterways, $100,000. The Company state that engineers who have been on the road for years say that it has double the drainage required.

The Commissioners' estimate for changing location is $200,000. The Company claim that the present location is entirely within the requirements of the charter. The Commissioners' estimate for reducing grades near Omaha is $245,000. The Company say that arrangements have been made for crossing the Missouri River at a point which will render this reduction unnecessary. The Commissioners recommend $235,000 for water stations, station-houses, snow and cattle fences. The Company say that they have them in process of construction as rapidly as needed. The Commissioners say, in conclusion, "Taken as a whole, the Union Pacific Railroad has been well constructed, the route exceedingly well selected, and the deficiencies are those incident to all new roads." The Company close with the *following*:

"The Company have at this date completed 60 miles of the track, in addition to the 890 miles operated upon by the Commissioners. The grading is nearly completed for a distance of 140 miles in advance of the track, upon a large portion of which the cross-ties are delivered and distributed. Grading has also been commenced, and a large force is now engaged in preparing the road-bed and procuring ties west of the 120 miles above referred to. One hundred and twenty miles of iron are now delivered west of the Missouri River, and ninety more are *en route* east of that point. The above items, together with the ties and lumber delivered for construction purposes, make up an amount of at least $8,000,000, which the Company have expended in advance of the road already completed. The Company have also contracted to construct an iron bridge over the Missouri River, at a cost of $1,500,000, all of which would serve to show that the Company are acting in good faith toward the Government, and are constructing a good and substantial road. It would also seem that the Government is amply secure in the issue and delivery of the Government bonds, as fast as completed sections of the road are examined and accepted by the Commissioners appointed by the President under the charter of the Company. The Company have never received a patent from the Government for one acre of the lands which were granted as a subsidy for building the road, and it has been thought that the retention of these lands in the hands of the Government would afford ample security for the performance of all that was required of the Company by the terms of the charter.

(Signed,) THOS. C. DURANT,
Vice-President of U. P. R. R. Co.
S. SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6.—GERALD EATON has been convicted of murder in the first degree, for killing TIM HEENAN in June last. The deceased was a brother of JOHN HEENAN.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 6.—A youth named GEO. BISHOP, about 14 years of age, employed at a hotel in Westboro, entered the room of THOMAS TUCKER, the proprietor, last evening, and stole nearly $1,000. BISHOP was arrested, and $500 of the money were recovered. A brakeman named YOUNG, employed on the Boston and Albany Railroad, was fatally injured last evening by his head coming in contact with a bridge near this city.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—Miss MARY WILTZ, 17 years of age, residing with the family of STEPHEN MOORE, in Rochelle, Ill., and the daughter of a respectable farmer residing six miles from the same place, deliberately committed suicide on Friday night by taking strychnine. About 10 o'clock she left the family circle and retired to her room, seemingly happy and cheerful. Shortly after a noise was heard in her room, and on going thither she was found in the agonies of death. She confessed having taken the poison. No reason is known for the commission of the deed.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 6.—Hon. GEORGE GOULD, Ex-Mayor of this city and Ex-Justice of the Supreme Court, died this morning. He was born in Litchfield, Conn., in 1807. Mr. GOULD was Mayor in 1852, and was Justice of the Supreme Court from 1855 to 1863. He was a son of the eminent jurist, JAMES GOULD, for many years Judge of the Supreme Court of Connecticut.

The Democratic Party and Gen. Grant.

There seem to be apprehensions in the Democratic Party of a general stampede from its ranks to the support of Gen. GRANT'S administration. Some of the organs of that party which have been most violent in their secessionism, and who know of course that such a movement cannot enure to their benefit, protest very strongly against it. The following is from one of them:

From the Baltimore Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.

I am sorry to say that notwithstanding the general desire of the Conservative Democratic Party, and the expressed wishes of three-fourths of their representatives in Congress, there are fears that the toadies have *secured the services of a quasi Democrat to introduce a bill, at the first opportunity, repealing the "Tenure of Office" act.* This measure has been thus early forced upon the Conservative Party for sinister purposes. Newspapers are in the market. I have authority for denouncing in advance the shuffler who proposes to lend himself to accomplish this vile purpose.

Under the extraordinary circumstances which have led to the election of members of Congress of supposed constitutional principles, it is not to be wondered that black sheep may be found in the fold in such a crisis. But, if the person to whom I more particularly allude, or any others, shall, against the better judgment of the Conservative Party in Congress, *attempt to inaugurate a system of adulation to the new President or continue their toadyism, he will be denounced by name. This thing must be stopped!* To subserve private and pecuniary ends the South is offered for sale to the highest bidder! I say to the statesmen of the South, keep aloof from false friends.

Doubtless energetic attempts will be made to prevent ambitious and egotistic politicians, who are recent converts to constitutional principles, from compromising that party which has consistently sustained the true faith. They must be finally successful. *In this emergency the double-dealers should be exposed, and the sooner the better.* Parties hereafter must be designated as "Administration" and "Opposition." The questions will be, who is for GRANT'S administration? Who is against it?

I have reason to hope that before Congress shall assemble I may have the pleasure of giving intelligence of a better understanding among Democratic and Conservative members. A word to the wise is sufficient. X.

WESTCHESTER IMPROVEMENTS.—There seem no longer a doubt about the success of the movement to place the lower portion of Westchester County under the control of the Central Park Commissioners, as the heaviest property owners there are the most earnest in the movement. A suspension bridge will probably connect it with New-York, at or near One Hundred and Seventy-fifth-street. A meeting of the owners of property along the lower portion of the county will be held at an early day, at the office of JOHN MCCLAVE, for the purpose of carrying out the proposed extensive improvements in that section.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF ANTWERP.

The steamship *City of Antwerp*, which left Liverpool Nov. 25, and Queenstown Nov. 26, reached this port yesterday. She brings two days later intelligence than was at hand by the *Rhein*, in the shape of interesting correspondence and extracts, which are printed below.

SPAIN.

A Minister to Washington—The Republican Manifesto—Financial Negotiations—Charge Against the King Consort.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Sunday, Nov. 22, 1868.

I am at last in a position to announce to you the appointment of a Minister to the Spanish Legation at Washington. As I anticipated, the choice of the Government has fallen upon Señor MAURICIO LOPEZ ROBERTS. This gentleman is the descendant of an English family which settled in Cadiz toward the end of the last century, and which became extensively engaged in commerce. At an early age Señor ROBERTS went out to Havana, and acted as Private Secretary to Gen. CONCHA. On his return to Spain he assisted in founding the *Diario Espanol*, and when the Union Liberal Party acceded to power in 1856, he became the sole proprietor of that journal. In 1858 Señor ROBERTS was appointed Director of the Post Office, and elected Deputy to the Cortes. During the administration of GONZALES BRAVO he was one of the most active members of the Revolutionary Junta of Madrid. He is a man of sound judgment, winning manners, but, at the same time, great reserve. He speaks English fluently, and has passed some time in the United States, of whose people and institutions he professes great admiration. Señor ROBERTS is still a young man, and is very handsome. The diplomats in favor among the Washington belles will find a formidable rival in this fresh addition to their corps.

The new Minister to Rome, Señor POSADA HERRERA, is a member of the Union Liberal Party, and is a man of unquestionable ability; but he is not, I think, the person best adapted to this particular position. The relations between the Holy See and the Spanish Government are likely to be of a very troublesome character for some time to come. To conduct them satisfactorily the Minister filling the position requires to be a man of great patience, tact and firmness, and these qualities I am afraid Señor HERRERA is deficient in. There could not have been a better selection made than that of Señor ESCOSURA for England. This gentleman is a Progressist, and was formerly Minister of the Interior. He is a man of large capacity and experience, and his nomination has given very general satisfaction. Señor ESPANA, the new Minister to Florence, is also a Progressist, and was formerly Ambassador to Denmark. Señor ALARCON, who goes to Copenhagen, is a *litterateur* of some reputation, but has no experience in the diplomatic line. The same may be said of three other journalists appointed to these posts, namely, Señor MAZO, Portugal; Señor NAVARRO, Turkey, and Señor MONTEMAR, Berlin. All that can be remarked of them is that they have done the cause of the revolution good service with their pens, and that it is hoped they will do more. For the sake of the Press itself, however, I am sorry for these appointments. There never can be anything like independent journalism, and that is what Spain most requires, as long as political writers look for their rewards in public employments. Of the two remaining appointments announced, that of Señor RANECO to Vienna, and Señor DE BLAS to the Hague, I have merely to state that the former gentleman is an old diplomat, and that the latter was a deputy in the Cortes.

THE REPUBLICAN MANIFESTO.

The same day I despatched my last letter, this document unexpectedly made its appearance. It is very ably written, and is characterized by the same frankness, moderation and firmness which have marked the conduct of the Republican leaders since the outbreak of the revolution. Even the monarchists admit that it is written in a spirit of patriotism and loyalty, and they say that the Republicans are turning to good account the vacillation and weakness of the Government.

The manifesto commences with a respectful allusion to the Democratic chiefs who have signed the Olozaga declaration. "They have erred," it says, "but the nobleness of the intention palliates the error." Believing that the coalition of the three parties would be productive of no benefit to the country, because royalty is the negative of liberty, the signers do not hesitate at once to proclaim the Republic. This, they say, is the form of government which is essential to the Democracy, just as the body is the essential form of human life, as speech is the form of human ideas. The monarchy is an institution so unjust that wherever it exists it has no other mission than that of sustaining some iniquity. It exists in England as the conservator of the most insolent of aristocracies, and the haughtiest of churches; in Portugal it serves the interests of England; in Belgium, those of France; in Greece, those of Russia, and in Brazil it sustains the infamy of slavery. After showing that Spain had spent a century in its efforts to overturn the monarchy, it adds: "The new monarch whom we are to go around begging for, will not have cost us six years of foreign war, like FERDINAND VII., or seven years of civil war like ISABEL II.; he will not even be under an obligation to repay us the sacrifices we have made in the course of our long struggles with despotism. We shall be taken as voluntary slaves who, having conquered their liberties, freely abdicate them at the feet of a king and he a foreigner—the last of ignominies. The people did not understand that they were merely dethroning a dynasty. They everywhere tore down the crown from the national emblems and trampled it under foot. The meaning of that act was that the crown should never again reappear on another head. After a full exposition of the principles which the Republicans mean to fight for and establish the manifesto, adds: "With the Republic and through the Republic we shall have the national sovereignty without limitation, we shall have decentralization to its fullest extent, we shall have universal suffrage in all its integrity, and as a consequence Parliamentary power; we shall have, in short, the solution of the problem of our century, the eternal union of liberty with Democratic principles. The Republic will confirm the liberties that we possess, and will give us those that are still wanting to us. We shall obtain from it the radical separation of Church and State, security of domicile and property, freedom of commerce and consequent employment and credit. Through the Republic the laborer will be placed in a position to settle for himself the problem, the solution of which is destined to elevate the disinherited classes to the regions of true life. The Republic means the abolition of the punishment of death, the reformation of the penal system, the autonomy of the colonies, the reduction of the budget by at least one-half, the suppression of direct taxes, the unification and payment of the public debt and the abolition of the conscription. As the crowning of its work, the Republic will offer on the altar of the country the chains of eight hundred thousand slaves.

In nothing is this remarkable document more impressive than in the advice which it gives to the Republican members of the Democratic Party. It is evident that those who have framed it have profited by the lessons of the French revolutions. "When society," it says, "is placed in the dilemma of choosing between anarchy and a dictatorship, it will choose the latter." The whole question of the triumph of Republicanism in Spain is summed up in this brief sentence.

That the advice thus bestowed is not lost I know from the fact that on ESCALANTE formally putting the question to the chiefs of the volunteers, whether their men were to be relied on if it should become necessary to provoke a conflict, he received an answer in the negative. The volunteers were, they said, convinced of the folly of attempting an appeal to force.

The Republican manifestations continue to multiply in the provinces. In Malaga, on the 17th, a procession of from 15,000 to 17,000 men paraded the streets, and a delegation from it waited on the Governor, to beg of him to represent to the Ministry that, while they respected universal suffrage, the people of Malaga desired the establishment of a Republic. At Velez, Malaga, a similar manifestation subsequently took place, and, curious to say, the gazette publishes a dispatch from the municipality of that town, addressed to the head of the Government, stating that it adheres to the desire for the establishment of a Republic, proclaimed by six thousand of its citizens. To-day the great Republican demonstration comes off in the capital. CASTELAR has left Madrid on a tour of propagandism in the Provinces. He is now passing from town to town in Valencia, organizing the party and delivering speeches. In Arragon and Calaimia ORENSE and GARRIDO are engaged in the same work.

THE FINANCIAL NEGOTIATIONS.

The negotiations with the ROTHSCHILD'S are to be carried on and concluded at Paris. Two employes of the Ministry of Finance left for the French capital yesterday, carrying with them certificates (nominal) for fifty-five millions of dollars, of the three per cents., which the Government agree to give at thirty per cent. They are quoted at 34 on the Bourse. The house of FOULD, which was to receive, in December, a large sum in payment of advances made to the late Government, has agreed to receive it in shares of the new loan. This bears out what I told you regarding the favorable feeling entertained toward the plans of the Minister by foreign capitalists.

THE DIFFERENTIAL DUTIES.

The information which I forwarded you a few weeks ago regarding the abolition of the differential duties is confirmed by a decree. The measure, however, will be progressive in its operation until the first of January, 1871. The new law admits free all materials used in the construction of ships, as well as vessels themselves purchased for Spanish owners. It also allows two-thirds of the crews of Spanish ships to be recruited abroad.

The Minister of Finance is decided to leave the other tariff questions to be settled by the Cortes, but he intends to suppress the reduction of 33 per cent. voted by the Juntas in the beginning of the revolution. The announcement of this has produced a very bad effect among the trading classes.

CHARGE AGAINST THE KING CONSORT.

A discovery has just been made which may lead to a demand of extradition to the French Government against the ex-King. It appears that the latter asked and obtained from the Patriarch of the Indies, grand almoner of the Queen, $70,000 of the funds belonging to a church in the patrimony of the Crown. The day before yesterday the Commission appointed to take an inventory of the property belonging to the Crown discovered the deficiency, and asked the Patriarch to account for it. The only explanation which the latter would or could give was the exhibition of a receipt of the King for the money. The Commission refused to be satisfied with this, and have called upon the Patriarch to refund the amount. As he is not in a position to do so, the probabilities are that a case will be made out against the King Consort, and an application forwarded to the French Government for his extradition. Such at least is the course which the journals are pressing the Ministry to adopt, and it may not be indisposed to act upon the advice, in order to offer to the world an additional proof of the unprincipled manner in which all the functionaries about the Court, from the highest to the lowest, pandered to the depravity of the royal couple. I shall not repeat the stories which are in circulation regarding the purposes to which the missing money was applied. The truth is bad enough, without the exaggerations of scandal being permitted to invest it with a worse coloring.

THE ELECTORAL LAW FOR THE COLONIES.

The electoral law for Cuba and Porto Rico was under discussion yesterday in the Council of Ministers. It is said that the right of voting will be granted to all free citizens over 25 years of age, who pay direct taxes. In the meanwhile the abolitionists are actively at work to extend the basis of the suffrage. At a meeting held here on Thursday evening they declared they would be satisfied with nothing short of immediate emancipation. Five thousand troops are under orders to embark at the end of this month for Cuba.

DIPLOMATIC MOVEMENTS.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs for Portugal passed through Madrid yesterday on his way to Paris. This visit there has given rise to a great deal of speculation. It is said that OLOZAGA is also about to leave for the French Capital on a confidential mission. It is to be hoped that it will not cost the country so much as the last year that he spent there as Ambassador, when he drew upward of 2,000,000 reals from the Treasury.

FRANCE.

M. Louis Blanc on Monarchical and Republican Government.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says M. LOUIS BLANC has addressed a letter from Brighton to Señor GARRIDO, congratulating him upon his adhesion to the Republican movement in Spain. After referring at some length to the evils of monarchy, M. BLANC says:

"The example of England is perpetually cited as a proof of the excellence of constitutional monarchy. But it is forgotten that this *régime* has been the cause for centuries of the most hateful abuses and the most frightful disorders; it is forgotten that the tranquil and ordered liberty which the English enjoy is a conquest of very recent date—a blessing, the temporary possession of which they owe simply to the moderation, the virtues, the domestic tastes of their Queen, devoid at once of all ambition and of all genius. Let there come another Charles I., or another Charles II., or another George III., or another George IV., and it will be seen whether constitutional monarchy would be as much for the advantage of the English as it is to-day. A miserable *régime* must that be whose excellence depends upon the virtues of this man or that whom the chance of birth may place on the throne, and which may become execrable to-morrow if the elected of chance happens to have a depraved will, or an evil genius. And then is the experience complete? Constitutional monarchy in England has hitherto been but the crowning of a system of privilege. How far is it reconcilable with the sovereignty of the people, as that has been recognized by the last Reform bill, if not in principle, at least in fact? That is what remains to be seen. In any case is England more happy than Switzerland? Is she more powerful than the United States? Perhaps you will be warned to take care that you do not, by the establishment of a republic, expose yourselves to the anger of the Emperor of the French. One must despair of the future of Spain if she were capable of yielding to a consideration so pusillanimous, so offensive to her pride, so unworthy of her power. But, moreover, the menace is a vain one. NAPOLEON has before him Prussia, which bides her time; by her side Italy, which burns to avenge herself; behind him France, which desires to be free; beneath him the revolution growls; what could he do against Spain? The fear of ghosts should be left to children and old women. Under whatever aspect one looks at the republican solution it is favorable. Let Spain pronounce for a republic, and her decision will be received with enthusiasm by all elevated intellects and brave souls in the two worlds. In England the cause of the republic, so far as Spain is concerned, is vigorously pleaded by some of the most earnest organs of public opinion. A few days ago it was pleaded by the *Spectator*; to-day by the *Pall Mall Gazette*. Courage Spanish Republicans! your voices will find echoes everywhere; of those abroad who sympathise with your efforts their name is legion."

ITALY AND ROME.

Execution of Garibaldian Insurgents—Debate in the Italian Chamber on the Action of the Temporal Government.

On Nov. 24, the insurgents MONTI and TOGNETTI, who helped to blow up the Serristori barracks in Rome last Autumn, were put to death. On the following day, in the Italian Chamber of Deputies, several members gave notice of their intention to interrogate the Government relative to the execution of MONTI and TOGNETTI, the Pontifical debt, and the relations of France and Italy. Gen. MENABREA agreed to reply to the question relative to the executions at Rome, but did not consider the present an opportune moment to discuss the Pontifical debt, or Franco-Italian relations. Signor CURZI then asked what course the Italian Government intended taking after this fresh defiance given by the Papacy to Italy? To this question Gen. MENABREA replied that he did not disguise the political significance of the unjustifiable act of the Pontifical Government, and added the Italian Government made every possible effort to avert it, but, he continued, for the present I cannot reply, or cannot accept the discussion on the question raised by Signor CURZI. Gen. BIXIO said that one of the condemned was an Italian citizen, and that the execution should have been prevented at any cost. A vigorous policy, he added, was necessary to restrain the Papacy, and to compel France to cease imposing her dominion at Rome. Gen. MENABREA, while wholly sharing the general indignation felt by the country and the Parliament, protested against the assertion that Italy suffered humiliation from any foreign Power, and deprecated further discussion as inexpedient. A very warm debate followed, and various orders of the day were proposed. The speeches condemning the Papacy, and protesting against the French intervention, were loudly cheered by the members of the Chamber, and the public in the galleries. Signor CORRENTI proposed the following motion: The Chamber fully concurring in the censure passed by the Government upon the act of the Papacy, passed to the order of the day. The first part of this motion was unanimously approved, and the Chamber then passed to the order of the day.

CUBA.

The Battle at Villa del Cobre—Revolutionary Reports.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Monday, Nov. 30.

As it is at present, like previously, a very difficult matter to obtain authentic information from a revolutionary source, I limit myself to chronicle such reports as are circulating about, without vouching for their accuracy: That VALMASEDA had been wounded in a skirmish near Puerto Principe; that the revolutionists now numbered 15,000 men, and that several steamers and sailing vessels from the United States were on the way with recruits, arms and amunition; that several cargoes had been landed already, and that several hundred more Dominicans were also on the way to reinforce the revolutionists, and other reports of the same species too numerous or improbable to mention.

The *Gaceta* of this morning contains an account of a desperate engagement at the town of Cobre, in the southeastern district of Cuba, the substance of which is as follows:

"The insurgents attacked the town of Cobre, which was defended by a Spanish garrison, and after some desperate fighting, succeeded in gaining possession of the environs of the town and driving the garrison, who contested the ground inch by inch, into their last fortified position. The arrival of a force of 400 men from the garrison of Cuba caused victory to declare against the revolutionists in the very moment of its enjoyment. The garrison being now reinforced at once assumed the offensive, and a savage fight took place between the Government troops and the rebels, the latter retreating slowly and fighting obstinately, but compelled to relinquish the foothold which they had gained in the town. Some idea of the nature of the contest may be formed from the published losses of the rebel forces, which imputes to them 62 killed, 200 wounded and 21 prisoners, 2 flags and considerable war material. The losses of the Government troops were 3 killed and 14 wounded. There is a great disparity in the losses, which it is hard to account for, but as the account is official and the only one at the disposal of your correspondent, it has to be accepted as truth in the total absence of any contradictory reports. In the account there is one item worthy of notice; that is the one which states that JUAN PEREZ, a Captain of the rebel forces, was killed. This personage was very recently a Captain of a company of loyal volunteers, but it seems had changed his notion and went over to the enemy. It is not stated, however, whether his company went with him or not, and we are left in doubt as to that particular. A great deal of activity prevails this morning in the Governmental departments, and artillery is being rapidly embarked for the scene of action. There is a general feeling expressed here by many that the mole-hill of rebellion is fast becoming a mountain. The rebels are reported as having burned several plantations, and many families are arriving in Havana.

The volunteer battalions recently raised in this city are to be sent to the seat of war. One of these, numbering 800 strong, has already left, and the others will soon follow. In these organizations there are a great many Americans, as also numbers of French, English and foreigners generally.

QUASIMODO.

POPULAR LECTURES.

The Anatomy or Structure of the House we Live in—Lecture by Dr. Willard Parker in the Bethel Mission, Brooklyn.

The new experiment of Sunday evening lectures inaugurated at the Bethel Mission of Plymouth Church, last evening, by Dr. WILLARD PARKER, promises to be a thorough success. The main hall was not only crowded to its utmost capacity, but a little beyond that, for scores sought admittance who had to content themselves with standing in the passages leading from the stairs. On the platform were Messrs. A. A. LOW, LUTHER B. WYMAN, H. B. CLAFLIN, AUGUSTUS STORRS, HENRY A. DIKE, J. VAN ANDEN, Drs. GILFILLAN and COCHRAN, and among the audience Mr. H. W. SAGE, Alderman WHITNEY, Ex-Alderman NEWMAN and other well-known citizens of Brooklyn. Mr. BELL offered prayer; the large audience sang a hymn; then Dr. PARKER was introduced. He began by saying that he did not come there as a preacher, nor indeed as a lecturer, but rather as a workingman to speak to workingmen. It was important for man to know something about himself. It was utterly impossible to navigate a ship unless we knew something about it; so it was hardly possible for a man to go through life safely without knowing something of his own organism. Human nature would be better than it is if it knew how to be better. If he could enlighten his fellow-working men, so as to enable them to have more knowledge of human nature than they had, and so to be better men, he would be gratified beyond measure. He would begin by explaining our condition—what we are—and in doing so assumed that man was constituted of two portions—a spiritual and immortal one, and a mortal one which must pass away. PLATO said, "Man is an intelligence provided with organs to work with," and PASCAL said, "Man differs from the animal in that he is a moral being." It was on this latter principle that the lecturer took his stand. The wise man said in Ecclesiastes that "the dust returns to the earth;" if so, then it must have come from there, otherwise it could not return there. When it was decreed that a human being was to come into life, the first thing that the spirit does is to prepare an abode in which to live, just as Noah when informed of God's decree to deluge the earth, prepared to meet all the exigencies of the flood. With this "house," or organism, man begins and passes through his term of probation. He then explained the condition of the infant, and how it adapted itself to the laws of life. He next proceeded to view the "house" and its occupant as they pass along. If they could see that clearly, then they could know something about their own "houses." The charts were then brought into requisition, the lecturer pointing out the different compartments or stories of the tenement, beginning at the head, or roof—the top story; lower down, the chest; lower down, the ribs; lower down still, the pelvis, which contained the basement, or cellar. This house they must take care of, and see that it was maintained in a state of integrity. The general covering of the "house" was what the butchers called flesh; inside of that was a layer of integument or plaster, and outside of it was a layer of skin which protected the nervous system. The nerves were the tell-tales who conveyed the intelligence of all sorts of depredations throughout the house to the occupant who had his apartment in the upper story. The underpinnings—the only means of locomotion—were the legs. With these the occupant could move his house about—in fact we were continually striking our tents, having no resting place anywhere. The lecturer proceeded next to describe the various articles of furniture in the different stories of the "house," and their functions respectively, from the top chamber in the head down through the kitchen into the basement or cellar. In the second story were the heart and lungs. Here was the source of all the music of speech—here was what were known as the bronchial tubes, which, when any way disordered, were accused of having bronchitis, or something else of that kind, with which people were continually humbugged. In the third story, or midriff, as the butchers call it, were the stomach and the bowels—the small one and the large one. In man the large bowel was thirty-six feet long, and that of the horse was 136 feet in length. Then came the abdomen or kitchen, and when a man had dyspepsia it was the evidence of having a bad cook. It was here that the liver and kidneys operated. Underneath that was the sub-cellar, where were the results of the work of the house scavengers, and the bladder. This sub-cellar was at the lower end of the bowels—located at the furthest point from the kitchen. Over all these, in the upper part—the top floor—was the occupant—and his articles of furniture were the organs of sense—the eye, the ear, the tongue, the nose, and the sense of touch. These obeyed the orders of the lord of the mansion. The special functions of the senses were next considered in order, the construction of them showing the infinite wisdom of God. There was a sixth sense—the moral sense. This carried us back to the author of our being, and reminded us of our responsibility for the proper use of the other five. In that we found the foundation of our religion if we had any, for religion meant being rebound or retied back to God, from whom the occupant of the "house" came. The lecturer controverted the idea of some philosophers who would have it that the spirit was but a function of the brain. This was no more so than an engineer was part of the engine or one of its functions; or the musician a function of the piano or organ. It is impossible to do justice to Dr. PARKER'S lecture in this brief sketch. It was plain, and easily comprehended, and it was listened to with the closest attention by the vast audience. The workingmen and their wives and their sisters have not had so instructive an entertainment brought to their doors for a long time.

The subject of the lecture next Sunday evening will be "The Physiology, or Use of the 'House' in which we live."

NOTES ON THE ELECTIONS.

Universal Suffrage—Effects of Naturalization—Vote of New-York—Foreigners Predominate—Proportion of Votes in New-York and Pennsylvania—Population.

THE BEECHES, Saturday, Nov. 28, 1868.

I am much obliged to the TIMES for correcting the misprint which converted the mosques of Cordova into dead-houses, but the TIMES is so remarkably accurate in its proof-reading that I seldom see any mistake, even in my hieroglyphical writing. But I never correct errors in print, confiding in the intelligence of my readers to see where the sense is evidently mistaken. Dr. BEECHER once said, "Never run after a lie. It will run faster than you can," a piece of advice which, if followed, would save a good deal of trouble.

The question, whether there has been or may be frauds at elections? and, whether this country is or is not governed by its intelligent people? are questions of interest and importance. When I was a law student, before the present party divisions were formed, I always argued *against* universal suffrage. But that was a dogma of the Democratic Party from the time of JEFFERSON down, and the present Democratic Party has now ample leisure to contemplate the results of their work. The very weapon they employed to defeat the Federalists and Whigs with has been turned against them. The Democrats bid for the Irish vote, and the Republicans bid for the negro vote; and in the meanwhile the Germans (who are an intelligent people) have come in are about equally divided. In the West a majority of the Germans are Republican. The next question is "Woman's Suffrage," after that "the Deluge." What do we gain by multiplying votes when we do not multiply intelligence or virtue? This is a question I leave to time and another generation. If universal suffrage *is* successful, then the millennium is near. Perhaps it is, and none would rejoice to see it more than I.

In regard to universal suffrage, I think it is not to be doubted that it has already largely corrupted our politics. The first result is the spontaneous growth of an unmitigated demagogue, who appeals to the passions and not the reason of the people. In opposition to this, we have the common school and the newspaper, both of which have made the demagogue in our country a much more sensible and prudent person than he would otherwise have been. The reporter is his terrible enemy, for he does not know at what moment his folly, madness or indecency may be exposed; and then he knows that the common school has enabled the people to read the newspaper. See how terribly BLAIR, HAMPTON, SEYMOUR, FORREST and Co., were exposed by the reporters in the last election. The *World* may think it a good idea to have sent SEYMOUR on his late pilgrimage; but if ever 'man was ruined in reputation he was by his speeches on that tour.

But let us imagine (and it will take some imagination) that universal suffrage is a good thing, and let us see how it works. The whole body of the Irish, with the exception perhaps of about one-tenth, have supported the Democratic Party. The Germans, as I said, are about equally divided. The Irish chiefly remain in the Eastern States. New-York and Philadelphia are full of them. They are very gregarious, and accumulate in towns; now, taking Irish and German together, more than three-fourths of that vote is, in New-York and Pennsylvania, east for the Democratic Party. I suppose that without the Irish there would be no Democratic Party in its present form. It is the invincible phalanx of the Party. Hence, that the Democratic politicians are constantly looking to naturalization to increase their vote, and hence it is that if any fraud is to be committed, naturalization papers offered one of the ready means. If the seal of the Court can be got, frauds can be committed in this way much easier than by colonization. The latter always encounters the danger of several witnesses. Herein lies the extreme absurdity of allowing all the petty Courts to naturalize foreigners. The act of Naturalization, as I formerly said, makes a citizen of the United States; and State Courts have no constitutional right to do that. Now, let us see the facility of these frauds. Five years are required for naturalization, hence, those who came to this country since Nov. 1, 1864, could not be legally naturalized. This number is not less than 1,100,000 persons, one-fifth of whom are men over 21 years of age. This is 220,000. Take off 20,000 (a large allowance) for the deaths, and you have 200,000 unnaturalized foreign men. In this body are 150,000 who can be manufactured into Democrats. Some of them are no doubt too intelligent to be made tools of, but that number is not very large. These facts will give you some idea of the wide field of operations open to an accomplished demagogue not very particular about his morals.

Now, let us turn to another fact. Everybody sees that in New-York and Pennsylvania the cities and large towns almost invariably give either considerable Democratic majorities or are nearly balanced, while the rural districts, as you call them, vote just the other way, and give Republican majorities. This is a rather singular phenomenon. But it is no surprise to those who observe the social composition of those towns. There are two classes of people in the large towns of the Eastern States who instinctively vote against such a party as the Republican. The first are the natural Conservatives, who, either from their property, their social position, their timidity, or their habits, are intellectually opposed to change. They dread what Micawber wanted—something to "turn up." This is a large class in commercial and manufacturing towns. They instinctively dread the man who proposes to put the poor and oppressed up; because, if there were no poor and oppressed, a good many of those people on the towers of society would stand a good deal lower down. The other, and the largest class, are the great body of naturalized citizens, who are made to believe that a republican government must necessarily be Democratic. Now, take the latter class in the cities of New-York, and see how it has resulted. I have before me the census tables of New-York, and they show that even in 1855 there was a foreign population of nine hundred thousand, of which half a million were Irish. In 1865, late enough for our purpose, the registration of the principal towns of New-York showed the following proportions of natives and naturalized citizens:

	Native.	Naturalized.
New-York	51,500	77,475
Brooklyn	28,329	27,155
Albany	6,751	6,445
Poughkeepsie	2,193	1,294
Buffalo	5,281	10,629
Rochester	4,675	5,195
Utica	2,274	2,646
Troy	4,157	3,661
Aggregate	105,810	134,930

Here, you see, that in the eight largest cities of New-York you have 30,000 majority of foreign voters. But, if you analyze that vote further, you will find more light on that subject. In the City of New-York a great majority of the foreign vote is Irish, while in the City of Buffalo a large majority is German. The result is that the City of New-York is immensely Democratic, while the City of Buffalo is nearly or quite Republican.

Now, let us turn to another fact—the increase of votes. Here let me take an illustration from Pennsylvania. The aggregate vote of Pennsylvania at three successive Presidential elections was: In 1860, 476, 342; in 1864, 572,707; in 1868, 655,662; increase from 1860 to 1864, twenty per cent.; increase from 1864 to 1868, fifteen per cent.

In 1860 the population of Pennsylvania was 2,906,115, and the proportion of votes was 1 to 6.1. Now, if the proportion was the same in 1868, the population of Pennsylvania would be just 4,000,000. Now, it seems to me that Pennsylvania can have no such population. The increase of Pennsylvania from 1850 to 1860 was 25.71, which is 2.57 per annum, and 20.5 for eight years, and will give Pennsylvania a population of 3,502,400; and I know it is no greater, for the ratio of increase has been declining. Now, that being the case, it is evident that either Pennsylvania has given either a larger proportion of votes in 1868, or there has been thrown many thousand fraudulent votes. I am inclined to think both are true—that Pennsylvania has thrown a larger proportion of legal votes, and has also a large number of fraudulent votes. In New-York the proportion of voters would give over 5,000,000 of people. I have no belief that there is any such number. There are many counties of New-York where there is scarcely any increase at all, and New-York City has not increased as fast as it formerly did by any means. If, as I showed, there are 200,000 more naturalized foreigners in this country, you can easily see that a large number of them are in the great States of New-York and Pennsylvania. I throw these facts out for the benefit of any person who may be reflecting upon the subject. Supposing our present system of naturalization to be entirely right, is that any reason why laws made expressly to guard the rights of those who are citizens should be trampled on with impunity? If we cannot prevent this, we but throw the polls open to women, negroes, Chinese, or whoever may come along. I am glad to say that in the West the purity of elections is very well preserved, and why should it not be in New-York and Philadelphia?

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

BOSTON LITERARY MATTERS.

The Latest New Books—"Poems in the Dorset Dialect"—What the Publishers Are Doing.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 4, 1868.

It was nearly four years ago, I think, that one of our minor publishing houses reprinted from the English edition a small volume entitled *Poems in the Dorset Dialect*, by WILLIAM BARNES. These poems were remarkable for a freshness, a simplicity of subject and treatment and an originality that was recognized and admired by the sternest and most suspicious critics. Although he copied no one, but drew—as few modern poets have done or seemingly have the power to do—his inspiration directly from the simple and rustic scenes about him, the reader could not be many hours acquainted with Mr. BARNES' poetry without the consciousness that the muse of this Dorsetshire clergyman and the Scottish BURNS were strangely alike; and one of the English reviews, the *Athenæum*, I believe, said that Mr. BARNES had done as much for the dialect of his incumbency as BURNS did for his mother tongue. The *Athenæum* was not alone in its praise, but nearly all the prominent journals were equally warm in their notices of this volume, and one that had preceded it. When, therefore, it was announced that Mr. BARNES had a new volume in press, all lovers of descriptive poetry were sure of an enjoyment that the fulfillment of few publishers' promises could give. This book was published by MACMILLAN & Co., in London, about three months ago, and has just been reprinted in this country by ROBERTS BROTHERS of this City, who have made it one of the daintiest volumes that it has ever been my good fortune to see. The English edition, a handsome 8vo, printed on heavy tinted paper, and bound in smooth blue cloth, with two narrow lines of gold running around the edges, was by no means an unattractive book; but the American publishers have given it a far handsomer dress, and have added twelve full-page illustrations by WINSLOW HOMER and HAMMATT BILLINGS—six by each artist. Those by HOMER are delicious bits of pre-Raphaelite drawing, quite as good as many of HENNESSY's highly-praised works, while the contributions of BILLINGS are of the other and older school; one of them, a bit of Summer landscape, is excellent beyond praise, and strongly reminds of the pencil of BIRKET FOSTER.

One word about the poems which these charming pictures illustrate. Unlike Mr. BARNES' former volumes, this is written in common English, and notwithstanding the doubts of some of his English critics, I feel sure that all the rare and genuine qualities of the Dorsetshire poet are displayed in its contents. This little poem will give the reader a taste of Mr. BARNES' quality better than anything I can say:

THE STONEN STEPS—A MAN AND HIS FRIEND.

M.

These stonen steps that stood so true
With tread on tread, a foot-reach wide,
Have always shed the sloping rude
Of this steep ledge, for me and you;
Had people built the steps before
They turn'd the arch of our old door?
Were these old stairs laid down by man,
Before the bridge's arch'd span?
Did workmen set these stones so trim
Before they built the spire so slim?

Fr.

Ah! who can tell when first—aye, who—
These steps first bore a shoe?

M.

And here, beside the sloping hump,
From stone to stone, with faces flat,
The little-footed children pat,
And heavy-booted men folk chump;
But which the last may beat a shoe
On these old stones, shall I or you?
Which little boy or mine shall climb
These well-worn steps, the last in time?
Which girl, *child quick, or woman slow,*
Shall walk the last these stones in row?

Fr.

Aye, who among us now can know
Who last shall come or go?

M.

The road leads on, below these blocks
To yonder springhead's stony cove
And Meldon Hall, and elm-tree grove,
And mill, beside the foamy rocks;
And up these well-worn blocks of stone
I came when I first ran alone.
The stonen stairs beclimbed the mound
Ere father put a foot to ground;
'Twas up the steps his father came,
To make his mother change her name.

Fr.

Aye, who can ever tell what pairs
Of feet once trod the stairs?

One or two lines or phrases I have taken the liberty to italicise, in order to direct attention to a peculiar felicity of expression which often makes the pen of Mr. BARNES as powerful as an artist's pencil, in placing a scene before his reader's eye.

Messrs. ROBERTS BROTHERS will soon begin the issue of a "Handy Volume Series," to consist of popular works by authors of the present and past generations, in both Prose and Poetry. The first of the series will be *Happy Thoughts*, by F. C. BURNAND, who is well known as the author of several successful burlesques—"Ixion" among the number. The series of articles now appearing in the London *Punch* are also from his pen, and the English critics consider them the best that that journal has contained since the time of JERROLD's and THACKERAY's contributions. Succeeding handy volumes, will be *Doctor Jacob*, a very entertaining novel by Miss EDWARDS; AUERBACH's new novel, *The Rhine Country House*; RICHARDSON's *Clarissa*, and BARNES's *Rural Poems*, just spoken of. This house, I learn, have in preparation two other books by AUERBACH, (who is better known, perhaps, as the author of *On the Heights*;) they are, *Edelweiss*, a novel, and *Village Tales*. Additions to their series known as *Lives of Exemplary Women* will also soon be made in the shape of *Lady Montague's Letters* and the *Letters of Madame de Sevigne*, both volumes, I believe, to be edited by Mrs. SARAH J. HALE. Of the books recently published by ROBERTS BROTHERS, Miss ALCOTT's *Little Women*—one of the most charming stories for young people that has lately been written—has had a very large sale, a large edition having already been exhausted. The same may be said of *My Prisons*, from the Italian of SILVIO PELLICO, a book that will win its place, if indeed it has not already done so, on American bookshelves, by the side of SANTINE's *Picciola* and *St. Pierre's Paul and Virginia*.

Of the several *editions de luxe* which Messrs. FIELDS, OSGOOD & Co., have ready for the holidays, LONGFELLOW's photographic *Hyperion* is the richest and most interesting. It was first published in London, about three years ago, if my memory serves me, and it seems somewhat strange that we have not had it here sooner. A general description of the book has been given in the publishers' announcements, and I need speak only of the photographs. They are twenty-four in number, and simply exquisite in execution and finish, and make pictures that the draughtsman and engraver could never equal. The title-page of the book bears this sentence, culled from one its own pages: "I am persuaded," said FLEMMING, "that in order to fully understand and feel the popular poetry of Germany, one must be familiar with the German landscape." And for this purpose nothing could be better, save a journey down the Rhine, through Switzerland and the Tyrol, than these photographs of Mr. FAITH. They are of varying excellence, of course, but none fall below a very high standard. That facing page 220, showing the tomb of MAXIMILIAN at Innsbruck, with its twenty bronze statues of the royal house of Hapsburg, is particularly fine, when the difficulty of using the camera in the dim light of the cathedral is considered. That of the inn at St. Gilgen, facing page 232, is extremely interesting; there is the broad, white-washed front of the same building where PAUL FLEMMING lodged, and, more than that, the veritable form of the fat hostess, SCHONDORFER, whose husband's name, in large black letters, is painted on the tavern front. Those of Lake St. Wolfgang and the market-place at Stuttgard, with the great iron fountain in the left-hand corner, are exceptionally good.

Mr. LOWELL's new volume of poems has excited almost as much interest as if the contents were made public for the first time; yet, as the author's note informs the reader, all but two have been printed before. Which these two are I have not been able to discover, and am sure that others as well are baffled in the search. The verses to Mr. NORTON I don't suppose are included in the exceptions, but if they are there is only one other poem to account for, and that may be the "L'Envoi." The "Ode to Happiness" was originally printed as a sonnet, beginning with the line:

"Wing-footed! thou abid'st with him."

The poem now contains something more than a hundred lines.

Messrs. FIELDS, OSGOOD & Co. will supply a long-felt want by their proposed edition of the works of CHARLES READE. Waiving the great name of DICKENS, Mr. READE is probably the most popular, and intrinsically the greatest novelist of the present day—unless VICTOR HUGO is included in the competitors for that distinction, and he is more poet and philosopher than novelist, even in his prose. Many years ago I remember reading a prose article by WHITTIER, (which I look vainly for in the recent compilation of his prose works,) in which he speaks very warmly of Mr. READE's genius, and even eulogizes his style, saying something about its "crisp brilliancy." In *Peg Woffington*, this was quite true, and it is not pleasant to think to what it has degenerated in some of his later novels. Yet, notwithstanding all his mannerisms, I say as before, that CHARLES READE stands almost alone in his greatness among modern writers of fiction, and a complete, uniform and handsome edition of his works will be gladly added to hundreds of American libraries.

Other Boston publishers have in press the autobiography of JOHN NEAL, the poet, novelist and essayist, and the almost only survivor of that golden age in American literature when IRVING wrote and HALLECK sang. Its title will be, *Wondering Recollections of a Somewhat Busy Life*, and is said to have been decided upon long before Mr. GREELEY was asked to write his *Ledger* articles. The coincidence is somewhat remarkable. A juvenile work from Mr. NEAL's pen is also in press, entitled *Great Plagues and Little Mysteries*.

A history of the Massachusetts State Prison is in press, written by Mr. HAYNES, the present Warden. Three addresses on prison discipline, made by the author at various times, will be included in the volume.

The fourth volume of *Everett's Orations and Speeches*, just published by LITTLE, BROWN & Co., contains the best of Mr. EVERETT's productions. The addresses entitled "Franklin, the Boston Boy," "The Causes and Conduct of the War," and "The Character of Washington," have never before been printed. A memoir of Mr. EVERETT's life is in contemplation.

The Grant medal executed at Geneva by BOVY, one of the celebrated French family of artists, bears as an inscription two lines, whose peculiarly appropriateness to the subject of the medallion, must have struck every reader. I have heard a great many inquiries regarding their authorship, but not until the other day did I learn where they were to be found in the original. They are the concluding verses of the eleventh stanza of the first book of "The Minstrel," by JAMES BEATTIE. The whole stanza is as follows:

"There lived in Gothic times, as legends tell,
A shepard swain, a man of low degree;
Whose sires, perchance, in Fairy land might dwell,
Sicilian groves, or vales of Arcady;
But he, I ween, was of the North countrie:
A nation famed for song and beauty's charms;
Zealous, yet modest; innocent, though free;
Patient of toil; serene amidst alarms;
Inflexible in faith; invincible in arms."

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Electoral College of North Carolina—Gov. Holden Prominently Spoken of for the Cabinet—The Freedmen's Bureau—The Military.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RALEIGH, N. C., Thursday, Dec. 3, 1868.

Legislation progresses slowly in this State. Three weeks have our members of the General Assembly been in session, and up to this time there has been very little practical business for the interests of the people. Already some of the Senators and Representatives are advocating an adjournment to the New Year. Considerable excitement was caused a day or two ago by a Republican member of the Senate, asserting that several members of both Houses were bought to vote for certain measures.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

The Electoral College of North Carolina met yesterday; and cast the vote of the State for Gen. GRANT and SCHUYLER COLFAX. The proceedings, which were imposing and impressive, took place in the Senate Chamber of the Capitol. In addition to the members of the Legislature, a large number of citizens were present. The nomination of the candidates and the balloting of the Electors produced great enthusiasm. The speeches of several gentlemen were in good taste and fully met the expectations of the excited and appreciative audience. It was a proud day for old North Carolina.

The speech of Gen. BARRINGER in nominating Gen. GRANT, was happily conceived and impressively delivered. Gen. BARRINGER was a distinguished officer in the Confederate service, never leaving the field until LEE surrendered his sword to Gen. GRANT. The just eulogy of Mr. BARRINGER on the magnanimity of the President elect came with marked grace from one who had often on the tented field measured swords with the soldiers of the Union. The war being over, he was willing to trust the fortunes of the nation to the hands of him who was not only great in battle, but also generous to a vanquished foe.

Gen. LAFFLIN, formerly of your State, and whose brother represents one of your districts, seconded the nomination in a speech of great beauty and eloquence.

Hon. J. W. HOLDEN, Speaker of the House of Representatives, in a very earnest and excellent address, nominated SCHUYLER COLFAX for the Vice-Presidency. This gentleman is a rising power in politics, and if circumstances will make his mark in the country.

GOV. HOLDEN'S PROSPECTS FOR THE CABINET.

Prominent Republicans in this State are confidently expecting that the honored Chief Magistrate, Gov. HOLDEN, will be tendered a position in the Cabinet. A member of Congress from North Carolina told your correspondent a few days ago that the Vice-President elect informed him that Gov. HOLDEN would receive a portfolio. Mr. HOLDEN would probably decline any office that would take him from the State, over which he presides with influence and great usefulness. His friends, all over the State, would regard his removal at this time as a calamity. Though believing that there is no position in the Cabinet which he would not worthily fill, yet they prefer his eminent services in their own State.

If, however, such an appointment should be tendered to any of the Southern Unionists, there is not one whose devotion to the nation throughout the fiery tempest of rebellion is brighter than that of the gifted Executive of North Carolina. His was an unTarnished record. When the infuriated mob assaulted his office, when bonds and imprisonment awaited him, and when all the Confederacy were in arms against him, he never raised his hand against the flag of the Republic. Neither the fewness of the numbers that surrounded him as friends, nor the enraged multitudes of those who were against him, nothing however threatening and perilous, shook his fidelity to the National Government. And when the storm of war passed away in the calm, clear day that followed, the patriotism of Gov. HOLDEN shone out with greater splendor than ever.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

The order retrenching the Freedmen's Bureau has been received in this State, and will go into effect in a month. There is a large number of officers who, with a rare tenacity, have held their positions in this institution since its creation, and most of them are very desirous of continuing a while longer. The Assistant Commissioner of this section, Capt. CHUM, has been in the service for eight years, and, like most of the Bureau gentlemen, understands the machinery so perfectly that he will give it up with great reluctance. As long as Congress rents princely houses, and continues fine salaries, there will always be men degraded enough to cling to Bureau agencies, though there is no necessity under Heaven for their services.

An article, published in the *Standard* a few days ago, affirmed that there was no use for any of the Bureau officers in this State. In its present shape, the Bureau will cost the Government much outlay, which might be profitably expended in more necessitous objects. The chief benefit of the Bureau is its educational feature. The Superintendent of Schools in each Southern State could take charge of this department. At this time there is not a particle of use for any extra officer of the kind in North Carolina. It is nothing but favoritism and unmitigated trickery on the part of a few tenacious Commissioners and agents. The continuation of the Bureau for another year in this State will cost the Government over $70,000. This is a moderate calculation. Every army officer, every intelligent Republican, and the the colored people are opposed to the further existence of this organization. Gen. HINKS, at present in command of the Eastern part of North Carolina, declares that its usefulness ended a year ago. He is the unbounded favorite not only of the Interested friend of the Government in the State. Its friends are a few clerks, the Assistant Commissioner, Capt. CHUM, another officer holding a very responsible position, who, within a few days, has been seen reeling with drunkenness in the street of Raleigh.

THE MILITARY.

The military command of this district is under the supervision of Brevet-Major Gen. NELSON A. MILES, well known all over the United States as a distinguished officer of the late war. He entered the service in Senator WILSON's regiment in 1865 as a lieutenant, and, by a series of brilliant acts, won promotion to the command of SUMNER's famous old divis on, including MEAGHER's famous heroic Irish Brigade. Gen. MILES has been here two years. Gov. HOLDEN telegraphed to GRANT the day after the election that much of the peace, tranquility of the election and success of the Republican party was eminently to be ascribed to the wise counsels, firm administration and splendid ability of the District Commander. Gen. MILES has been recently married to a niece of Gen. SHERMAN, the daughter of Judge SHERMAN, of Cleveland. All political parties of the State speak in the most friendly terms of the efficiency and generous views of the military and its gifted leader, Gen. MILES.

OMEGA.

MR. GLADSTONE.

The New Premier on Church and State—Interesting Chapter of Autobiography.

From the London Times, Nov. 24.

"A Chapter of Autobiography," by the Right Hon. W. E. GLADSTONE, has been published by Mr. MURRAY, of Albemarle-street. It is in the form of a pamphlet of sixty-three pages. The gist of the argument may be gathered from the following extracts. In a few introductory lines Mr. GLADSTONE says:

"At a time when the Established Church of Ireland is on her trial, it is unfair that her assailants should be placed upon their trial too; most of all, if they have at one time been her sanguine defenders. But if not the matter of the indictment against them, at any rate that of the defense, should be kept apart, as far as they are concerned, from the public controversy, that it may not darken or perplex the great issue. It is in the character of the author of a book entitled 'The State in its Relations with the Church,' that I offer these pages to those who may feel a disposition to examine them. They were written at the date attached to them; but their publication has been delayed until after the stress of the general election."

After a few further introductory remarks, Mr. GLADSTONE proceeds:

"I shall not attempt to laugh off the question, or to attenuate its importance. In theory, at least, and for others, I am myself a purist with respect to what touches the consistency of statesmen. Change of opinion in those to whose judgment the public looks more or less to assist its own, is an evil to the country, although a much smaller evil than their persistence in a course which they know to be wrong. It is not always to be blamed. But it is always to be watched with vigilance; always to be challenged and put upon its trial. The question is one of so much interest that it may justify a few remarks."

The writer then proceeds to point out the great increase the present century has seen in the instances of what is called political inconsistency—instances of men who have been constrained to abandon in middle and mature, or even in advanced life, convictions which they had cherished through long years of conflict and vicissitude, and argues that it must not be concluded that these men have permanently changed sides.

"If," he says, "we have witnessed in the last forty years, beginning with the epoch of Roman Catholic Emancipation, a great increase in the changes of party, or of opinion, among prominent men, we are not at once to leap to the conclusion that public character, as a rule, has been either less upright or even less vigorous. The explanation is rather to be found in this, that the movement of the public mind has been of a nature entirely transcending former experience; and that it has likewise been more promptly and more effectively represented than at any earlier period in the action of the Government and the Legislature."

The writer next proceeds to show that the reflection of the wants and wishes of the country being the office of law and of institutions, the nation, as it passes from a stationary into a progressive period, will justly require that the changes in its condition and views should be represented in the professions and actions of its leading men—they existing for its sake, not it for theirs. Although it is their business to take honor and duty for their guides, and not the mere demand or purpose of the passing hour, the statesman must also take into account the state of facts in which he is to work while ever laboring to elevate the standard of opinion and action around him. The gradual transfer of political power to the general community, and the constant seething of the public mind, offer conditions of action necessitating a larger range of foresight on the part of the statesmen for the preservation of his consistency than was required in former times.

"But nature has endowed him with no such superiority. It may be true that Sir ROBERT PEEL showed the relative deficiency in foresight with reference to Roman Catholic Emancipation, to Reform and to the Corn law. It does not follow that many who have escaped the reproach, could have stood the trial. For them the barometer was less unsteady; the future less exacting in its demands. But let us suppose that we could secure this enlargement of onward view, this faculty of measuring and ascertaining to-day the wants of a remote hereafter, in one statesman; he should not even then be at the end of our difficulties. For the public mind is to a great degree unconscious of its own progression: and it would resent and repudiate, if offered to its immature judgment, the very policy which after a while it will gravely consider, and after another while enthusiastically embrace."

Mr. GLADSTONE does not, however, desire to destroy the principal guarantees of integrity which are available for the nation at large. The actual opinions of men in office are among the main landmarks on which the public has to rely. He says:

"We may regulate the changes which we cannot forbid, by subjecting them to the test of public scrutiny, and by directing that scrutiny to the enforcement of the laws of moral obligation. There are abundant signs by which to distinguish between those changes which prove nothing worse than the fallibility of the individual mind, and manœuvres which destroy confidence and entail merited dishonor. Changes which are sudden and precipitate—changes accompanied with a light and contemptuous repudiation of the former self—changes which are systematically timed and tuned to the interests of personal advancement—changes which are flooded, slurred over or denied—for these changes, and such as these, I have not one word to say; and, if they can be justly charged upon me, I can no longer desire that any portion, however small, of the confidence in the integrity of my countrymen should remain with me."

Mr. GLADSTONE then states the offence of which he is held guilty:

"*The gist of my question*, I, the person who have now accepted Her Majesty's commission, am the responsible undertaker to put an end to the existence of the Irish Church as an establishment, am also the person who of all men in official, perhaps in public life, did, until the year 1841, recommend, upon the highest and most imperious grounds, its resolute maintenance."

He then gives an elaborate explanation of the circumstances connected with the publication of his work entitled "The State in its Relations with the Church," which was printed in 1838. Three editions of it were published without textual change; and in the year 1841 a fourth, greatly enlarged, though in other respects little altered, issued from the press. All interest in it had, however, even at that time, long gone by, and it lived for nearly thirty years only in the vigorous and brilliant, though not (in Mr. GLADSTONE's opinion) entirely faithful picture, drawn, by the accomplished hand of Lord MACAULAY. During the present year it has again been in demand, and has received the emphatic suffrages of many, of whose approval he was never made aware during the earlier and less noisy stages of its existence.

"The distinctive principle of the book (the pamphlet continues) was supposed to be, that the State had a conscience. But the controversy really has not in the existence of a conscience in the State, so much as in the extent of its range. Few would deny the obligation of a State to follow the moral law. Every society, for example, is bound upon it. The true issue was this: whether the State, in its best condition, has such a conscience as can take cognizance of religious truth and error, and, in particular, whether the State of the United Kingdom at a period somewhat exceeding thirty years ago, was or was not so far in that condition as to be under an obligation to give an active and exclusive support to the established religion of the country.

The work attempted to survey the actual state of the relations between the State and the Church; to show from history the ground which had been defined for the national Church at the time of the Reformation; and to inquire and determine whether the existing state of things was worth preserving, and defending against encroachment from whatever quarter. The question it decided emphatically in the affirmative.

An early copy of the *Review* containing the powerful essay of Lord MACAULAY was sent to me; and I found that in the main proposition, sufficiently startling, of the work itself, the reviewer had added this assumption, that it contemplated not, indeed, persecution, but yet the retrogressive process of disabling and disqualifying from civil office all those who did not adhere to the religion of the State. Before (I think) the number of the Edinburgh *Review* for April, 1839, could have been in the hands of the public, I had addressed to Lord (then Mr.) MACAULAY a letter on the subject of his article in the *Review*."

Lord MACAULAY's reply to this letter contained the following passage:

"I am very glad to find that we do not differ so widely as I had apprehended about the Test act. I can easily explain the way in which I was misled. Your general principle is, that religious non-conformity ought to be a disqualification for civil office. In page 336 you say that you consider the Catholic mode of ascertaining conformity is the act of Communion. I thought, therefore, that your theory pointed directly to a renewal of the Test act. And I do not recollect that you have ever used any expression importing that your theory ought in practice to be modified by any considerations of civil prudence. All the exceptions that you mention are, as far as I remember, founded on positive contract, not on expediency, even in cases where the expediency is so strong and so obvious that most statesmen would call it necessity. If I had understood that you meant your rules to be followed out in practice only so far as might be consistent with the peace and good government of society, I should certainly have expressed myself very differently in several parts of my article."

"Faithful to logic and to its theory," Mr. GLADSTONE's work did not shrink from applying them to the case of the Irish Church. The writer's doctrine was that the church, as established by law, was to be maintained for its truth; that this was the only principle on which it could be justly and permanently upheld; that this principle, if good in England, was good also for Ireland; that truth is of all possessions the most precious to the soul of man; and that to remove, as he then erroneously thought we should remove, this priceless treasure from the view and the reach of the Irish people would be meanly to purchase their favor at the expense of their most permanent interests, and would be a high offence against our own sacred obligations.

He then, at considerable length, replies to the arguments which have been from time to time advanced by the opponents of the opinions enunciated in the work, and he challenges all his censors to impugn him on the ground that, if the general principle of his work are—as he admits they are—in conflict with an assault upon the existence of the Irish Establishment, they are at least as much, or even more, hostile to the grounds on which it is now attempted to maintain it; and he says, further:

"As no tone of my life did I propound the maxim *simpliciter* that we are to maintain the Establishment. I appeal to the few who may have examined my work otherwise than for the purpose of culling from it passages which would tell in a quotation. I appeal to the famous article of Lord MACAULAY, who says with truth: 'Mr. GLADSTONE's whole theory rests on this great fundamental proposition, that the propagation of religious truth is one of the principal ends of government as government. If Mr. GLADSTONE has not proved this proposition, his system vanishes at once.'"

The pamphleteer next enters upon an elaborate vindication of his political conduct subsequent to the publication of his opinions upon the relations between Church and State.

"My trumpet, however shrill and feeble, had at least rung out its note clearly. And my ground, right or wrong, it matters not for its present purpose, was this: the Church of Ireland must be maintained for the benefit of the whole people of Ireland, and must be maintained as the truth, or it cannot be maintained at all. Accordingly, my book contended that the principle of a grant to Maynooth, unless as a simply covenanted obligation, and that of the Established Church of Ireland could not stand together. Without any shadow of alterations of my work, I was not simply but doubly bound. I was bound to defend the Irish Church as long as it could be defended on the ground of its truth. But when the day arrived on which that ground was definitively abandoned, on which a policy was to be adopted by the Imperial Parliament such as to destroy this plea for the Irish Establishment, I was equally bound in such case to adopt no other.

Scarcely had my work issued from the press when I became aware that there was no party, no section of a party, no individual person probably in the House of Commons, who was prepared to act upon it. I found myself left with the principle alone, and by it I was to stand."

In the course of the year 1844, when I was a member of the Cabinet of Sir ROBERT PEEL, he made known to me his opinion that it was desirable to remodel and to increase the grant to Maynooth. The choice before me, therefore, was to support his measure or to retire from his Government into a position of complete isolation, and, what was more difficult to grave and general imputation of political eccentricity. I can scarcely be guilty of a breach of confidence when I mention that Lord DERBY, to whom I had already been indebted for much personal kindness, was one of those colleagues who sought to dissuade me from resigning my office. In the month of January, 1845, if not sooner, the resolution of the Cabinet was taken, and I resigned. Now, I respectfully submit that by this act my freedom was established; and that it has never since, during a period of nearly five and twenty years, been compromised.

Some may say that it is perfectly consistent to have endowed Maynooth anew, and yet to uphold on principle, as a part of the Constitution, the Established Church of Ireland. It may be consistent for them; it is not consistent for me. The moment that I admitted the validity of a claim by the Church of Rome for the gift, by the free act of the Imperial Parliament, of new funds for the education of its clergy, the true basis of the Established Church of Ireland for me was cut away. From that day forward I have never, to my knowledge, said one word, in public or in private, which could pledge me on principle to the maintenance of the Irish Church. Nay, in a speech delivered on the second reading of the Maynooth College bill, I took occasion distinctly to convey that the application of religious considerations to ecclesiastical questions in Ireland would be entirely altered by the passing of the measure.

True, I did not say that I was thenceforward prepared at any moment to vote for the removal of the Established Church in Ireland. And this for the best of all reasons: it would not have been true. It is one thing to lift the anchor; it is another to spread the sails.

Moreover, it was a duty, from my point of view, completely to exhaust every chance on behalf of the Irish Church. I am still of the opinion that thirty-five years ago the religion of the Irish Church had not—to her and to our shame be it spoken—had fair play. From the days of ELIZABETH downward, with the rarest exceptions, the worldly element had entirely outweighed the religious one, whatever the intention may have been, in the actual working of the ecclesiastical institutions of Ireland.

The emancipation effected from the net in which I had been bound was soon after tested. In 1846 it was suggested to me that I should oppose a member of the newly-formed Government of Lord JOHN RUSSELL. In my reply, declining the proposal, I wrote thus: 'As to the Irish Church, I am not able to go to war with them on the ground that they will not pledge themselves to the maintenance of the existing appropriation of Church property in Ireland.' This, however, was a private proceeding. But early in 1847 Mr. EXCOUBAT announced his resignation of the seat he had held, amid universal respect, for the University of Oxford. The partiality of friends proposed me as a candidate. I was, naturally enough, challenged as to my opinions on the Established Church of Ireland, and distinctly refused to pledge myself to stand by the Irish Church.

The next Parliamentary occasion, after the Maynooth grant, which brought prominently into view the ecclesiastical arrangements of Ireland, was that of the Ecclesiastical Titles bill in 1851. I felt bound, as one of a very small minority, but in cordial agreement with the chief surviving associates of Sir ROBERT PEEL, to offer all the opposition in my power. I did not attempt to mitigate the offence by any profession of adhesion in principle to the maintenance of the Established Church of Ireland.

I now arrive at the Government of 1859-65. There was a lull in political affairs. They hung, in a great degree, upon a single life—the remarkable life of Lord PALMERSTON. My first thought was about my constituents. Anxiously occupied in other matters, I did not give my nights and days to the question of the Irish Church. Yet the question continually dozed, as it were, before me; and when, before that question arose in a practical shape, my relation to the University should be considered, and its Convocation distinctly apprised that at the proper time it would be my duty to support very extensive changes in the Irish Church. My valued friend, Sir R. PALMER, has done me the favor, of his own motion, to state in public that I then apprised him of my state of mind. He stated, in a speech at Richmond, that 'in the year 1863, at a time when no one was bringing forward this question, or seemed very likely to do so, Mr. GLADSTONE told him privately that he had made up his mind on the subject, and that he should not be able to keep himself from giving the public expression to his feelings.'

In 1865, on the motion of Mr. DILLWYN, I made a speech, in which I declared that present action was impossible; that at any period immense difficulties would have to be encountered, but that this was 'the question of the future.' I stated strongly, though summarily, some of the arguments against the Church as it stood. I soberly abstained from advising or planning at the subject of more reform, and I did not use one word from which it could be inferred that I desired it to continue in its place as the National or Established Church of the country.

My speech was immediately denounced by Mr. (now Chief Justice) WHITESIDE as one intended to lead to the Established Church of Ireland when an opportunity should arise; and I am told that my opponents in the University circulated my speech among their portion of the constituency—as I think they were justified in doing—to my prejudice."

The pamphlet next cites Mr. GLADSTONE's now celebrated letter to Dr. HANNAH, and in reference to it Mr. GLADSTONE very characteristically and candidly says:

"For my part I have not been so happy, at any time of my life, as to be able sufficiently to adjust the proper conditions of handling any difficult question, until the question itself was at the door. But is it a matter of wonder that I should have felt doubtful whether the Irish Church would be dealt with in my time? On that subject I will only say that a man who, in 1865, completed his thirty-third year of a laborious career; who had already followed to the grave the remains of almost all the friends abreast of whom he had started from the university in the career of public life; and who knew that, except two recent cases, it was hard to find in our whole history a single man who had been permitted to reach the fortieth year of a course of labor similar to his own within the walls of the House of Commons; such a man might surely be excused if he did not venture to reckon for himself on an exemption from the lot of greater and better men, and if he formed a less sanguine estimate of the fraction of space yet remaining to him than seems to have been the case with his critics."

Mr. GLADSTONE next addresses himself to those changes which have cleared the way for the proposals he is now submitting to the country. Among these the most important is the remarkable revival in the Church of England. Mr. GLADSTONE gives curious personal details in reference to the situation of the Church when he was at OXFORD.

In reference to the Dissenters, in the same connection, Mr. GLADSTONE says:

"There was an error not less serious in my estimate of English Nonconformity. I remember the astonishment with which at some period—I think in 1

restitution of the watch, which of course he was unable to make, and he even denied that he had robbed her at all. Compelled to appeal to the law, the woman swore out a warrant against the man, and Sergt. Law, of the Schenectady Police, arrested him. The chain was found in his possession. The woman is now in quest of the steward who took the watch in pawn, and with her courage and determination can scarcely fail to recover it.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Hide and Leather Bank Defalcation—The Indictment Against James D. Martin Withdrawn.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 5, 1868.

In the Superior Criminal Court, this morning, the motion for the withdrawal of the indictment against JAMES D. MARTIN, for embezzlement of funds of the Hide and Leather Bank, the following decision was given. We give it in full:

"These defendants were indicted in the Court of the United States for the crime of embezzlement of funds belonging to the Hide and Leather National Bank. They were afterward indicted severally, in this Court, MARTIN as principal and FELTON as accessory before the fact, for the like and probably for the same embezzlement. A question is raised in each Court as to the jurisdiction to which they should be held amenable; and if each Court should disclaim jurisdiction, the result would be that the machinery for the administration of criminal justice would wholly fail to reach what is alleged to be a great crime, and what all must acknowledge ought at least to be judiciously investigated somewhere.

The Courts of the United States have no jurisdiction over crimes committed within the limit of any State except so far as such jurisdiction may have been intrusted to them by positive and express legislation. Such jurisdiction has from time to time been so conferred, as exigencies have arisen that have seemed to require it—sometimes concurrently with and sometimes to the exclusion of that of the State Courts. In the case of national banks there is a provision which, to a certain extent, brings the subject of the embezzlement of funds of such institutions under the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts. So far as that section extends it seems to exclude the jurisdiction of the State Courts. It makes no provision for concurrence of action. It provides a different and more severe penalty than our statutes contain—and it describes the crime as a misdemeanor instead of making it, as it is in our jurisprudence, a felony. Perhaps this latter suggestion is only important as furnishing some grounds for saying that, under the section referred to, all participants in the crime are principals; and that strictly speaking none could be indicted as accessories.

The true intent of the section appears to be to provide for the cases of the unfaithful officers of the bank, defaulters and peculators in property so called. It applies in express terms to any president, cashier, teller or agent of the institution, and does not contain any general language which would add anything to those terms of description. The enumeration of the persons liable to its penalties is eminently proper to apply to persons holding some confidential and fiduciary relation to the bank, participating in its management or interested in its funds, or at least employed by the bank, and not to mere strangers and outsiders. It may be well said that as to the cashier, MARTIN, this Court has no jurisdiction, and cannot try him for availing himself of his position as cashier in order to embezzle the funds of the bank. This point, if not adjudicated, is at least strongly implied in Commonwealth vs. TENNEY, 97, Mass., 50. But the other defendant, FELTON, was neither President, cashier, teller nor agent of the bank. It is not charged that he was employed by it or for it; or that he held any fiduciary relation to it whatever; or that he had any relation to it except the aggressive and external one of the corrupter and seducer of its confidential officer. *Prima facie* then he would seem not to be within the terms of the statute giving jurisdiction to the United States Court, and must be held answerable in this Court, or not at all.

The defendant, FELTON, is not accused of embezzlement directly and personally committed by himself, and he had no such relation to the bank as to give to his alleged crime the peculiar character of embezzlement. The charge is, that he incited, hired, advised, and caused the cashier, MARTIN, to commit the crime—in other words, that he was an accessory before the fact to the crime committed by MARTIN. It is undoubtedly true, that in a certain sense, the crime of an accessory before the fact, is relative to and dependent upon crime afterward committed by the principal. This connection was formerly carried so far that the accessory could not be put upon trial until the principal had been tried and convicted. In this respect, a very reasonable and salutary change has been made in the law, and the accessory may now be tried, whether the principal has or has not been convicted, and whether he is or is not amenable to justice. (Gen. Stat., ch. 167, sec. 4.) Can it be claimed that the crime charged against the accessory is so far identified with or dependent upon that of the principal that it cannot be tried in a court which has not jurisdiction to try the principal? If the principal is not within the jurisdiction of this Court, does it follow, as our law now stands, that the accessory is not within it? If the alleged crime of the principal consisted merely in the doing of an act criminal only under the laws of some foreign State, and not criminal under our own laws, of course the accessory, as he can only be punished in the same manner as the principal would be, would not be liable in this Court.

It may be claimed that the statute of the United States for the punishment of a bank officer guilty of embezzlement must, from the nature of the case, reach far enough to comprehend all who unite and participate with such officer in the commission of the crime; that all the participators in the crime are equally principals, and are not subdivided into principals and accessories, and that as the punishment prescribed in the United States statutes (imprisonment for not more than ten or less than five years) differs from that prescribed by our own statute, (any term of imprisonment not exceeding ten years,) there would be a practical difficulty in giving to the accessory the same punishment as the law provides for the principal (Gen. Stat., chap. 167, sec. 3.) It may also be claimed that there would be no propriety or convenience in trying twice, and in separate and independent courts, the questions of the guilt of the principal, under different and to some extent conflicting statutes, with different penalties, and possibly with different provisions as to the definition of the crime. But the language of our statutes as to the liability of accessories is certainly very broad and comprehensive. The act of which both defendants are accused is criminal under the laws of Massachusetts, as well as under the laws of the United States. We cannot lose sight of the fact that the defendant FULTON certainly may, and it may be presumed that he will, take the objection in the United States Court that he is not under their jurisdiction, within the meaning of the Bank act, because he was not an officer of the bank. In this Court his position is the reverse; that he is within the provision of the Bank act as accessory to the alleged misconduct of the Cashier, and so is not answerable in this Court.

The motion to dismiss the indictment from this Court raises a question which is not free from some degree of embarrassment. Even if the question were more doubtful than on investigation it appears, it would hardly be judicious and proper to grant the motion. It must be remembered that the defendant has the right of exception, and can secure the revision of any ruling at which he feels aggrieved, while the Commonwealth has no such right.

It has been suggested that a clause in the Revenue act (United States Statutes, 1867, chapter 169, section 30) provides that if two persons conspire together to violate a law of the United States, they shall incur the penalty of imprisonment on sentence by the United States Courts. But it may be sufficient in answer to that suggestion to say that the defendants are not indicted for such a conspiracy.

The motion of the defendant, FELTON, is therefore disallowed.

The Court then ordered that the indictment against MARTIN be dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

VELOCIPEDES.

Opening of the First Velocipede Riding School—The French and the American Vehicles—Peculiarities of the Different Patterns.

The French velocipede has been fairly introduced in this City, and when the Spring-time comes, we may look to see our citizens flying along on the two-wheeled vehicles in the Central Park, on the roads leading to the City, and in those of our streets which are not so crowded by carts, cars and stages, as to render the new mode of locomotion impracticable. Four different firms in this City are engaged in the manufacture of the novel locomotive, and some of them declare that already they have more orders than they can fill. In France, the people have run mad over the velocipede, and in Paris it has become quite common. This, if there were no stronger inducement, would suffice to lead our people to purchase velocipedes, and try to ride them. The fashionable vehicle, unlike many French importations, is really, however, worthy of all the popularity that it seems likely to enjoy among us.

There are two different styles of velocipedes in the New-York market—one of the original French pattern and the other called the American velocipede, differing in some slight details from the former, but constructed, of course, upon the same general principles. Our readers are familiar with the appearance of the ordinary two-wheeled model, of which there have been daily exhibitions in our streets for some time past. Seated in the saddle, with each foot on a stirrup attached to the axle of the forward wheel, which is driven by the alternate raising and lowering of either foot thus placed, the rider grasps firmly with both hands the handles attached to an upright rod in front of him, with which he gives direction to the course of the velocipede and balances himself in his place.

In the French model a brake is applied to the rear wheel by turning these handles rapidly, while in the American the brake is applied to the same wheel by leaning back in the seat. The feet also assist in stopping motion quickly by reversing their action on the stirrups. In the American velocipede the tiller or steering handle is brought well back so as to give the rider a more upright position. The stirrups are improved, and the steering apparatus has more spring to it than in the French prototype, an important consideration when running over rough ground, obviating the disagreeable sensation as of one holding on to the handles attached to a galvanic battery, to which this rough riding is apt to give rise. The improved velocipede of American manufacture is cheaper than the French, and those of the former exhibited last Saturday evening were much better constructed.

There are, however, differences of opinion as to which is the best pattern. Some prefer the French, and some the American. Either style is manufactured according to the order of the purchaser at prices ranging from $65 to $125 each. So anybody can now buy a velocipede who has money enough, but after he has purchased it the next question will be—What shall he do with it? Anybody can ride on a velocipede—if he knows how. Unfortunately, nobody can know how to ride safely, gracefully and well, until he has acquired the art. There is no man living who can say he was born a velocipedist as *Dazzle*, in the play, said he "was born on horseback." *Fit non nascitur* must be written of the man who can ride on a velocipede. There are two ways of learning. One is, to button your coat tightly, compress your lips firmly, fling yourself gallantly onto your velocipede, and start off. This is a very good way. Some men have learned to skate and to swim by this method, and some have had their heads broken or been drowned in essaying it.

Another method, by which many bruises may be avoided, is that which was inaugurated Saturday evening at No. 932 Broadway, corner of Twenty-second-street. Here a riding school has been opened by PEARSALL BROTHERS, who undertake to make any man who possesses the ordinary complement of limbs and faculties a first-class velocipedestrian in very short order. A commodious room is open here for practice and instruction every evening. It is the same apartment in which the Democratic General Committee put Mayor HOFFMAN through his paces on the Gubernatorial track. On Saturday evening it was thrown open for the first time, for gentlemen only, and a great many assembled there. A large number of velocipedes were driven around, and were examined by those present. The facility with which they can be managed by those who know how was fully demonstrated. Many expressing a desire to learn the art, placed their names on the roll of pupils. A reception will be given this week to which ladies will be invited, and at which three-wheeled velocipedes for ladies to ride will be exhibited, and an opportunity will be given for ladies to ride upon them. The ladies will more readily trust themselves with the three-wheeled vehicles when they are informed that they are safer and not so fast.

Imposing Ceremonial—Solemn Opening of a New Organ.

Yesterday was observed as a day of unusual solemnity by the Roman Catholics of the Ecclesiastical Parish of St. James, Newark City. The announcement that there would be confirmation of a large number of boys and girls, the solemn opening of a grand organ, and religious services during the evening, at which a sermon would be preached by Bishop BAYLEY, of Newark, drew together a large number of people, who filled the church to repletion from early morning to late at night; and the excellent manner in which the programme was arranged by Rev. J. GERVIS, and carried out by his assistants, was eminently satisfactory to all. At the first mass the Bishop of the Diocese, Right Rev. Dr. BAYLEY, gave the sacrament of confirmation to over 500 children, half of whom were boys. But the chief ceremony of the day was the Pontifical high mass and opening of the grand organ. The mass commenced at 10 A. M., and continued until late in the afternoon. The celebrant was Bishop BAYLEY; the assistant priest, Rev. G. H. DOANE; masters of ceremony, Very Rev. Dr. CORRIGAN and Rev. Father McCARTHY; Deacons of honor, Rev. Father KILLEEN and Rev. Father HICKEY, and Deacon of the Mass, Rev. Father THEBAUD. There were, also, a sub-deacon, five cape-bearers and eight acolytes. The building appeared to great advantage. Outside it looked like an unadorned substantial structure; but inside the appearance was beautiful in the extreme. The elegant white marble pillars, the various religious paintings on many portions of the side and front walls, the stained glass windows containing representations of saints, and of events in the Saviour's life, the magnificent tones of the new and splendid $12,000 grand organ, the presence of two mitred and twenty other clergymen dressed in the sacred vestments worn on such occasions, and the variety of the religious ceremonies, formed a highly impressive and interesting spectacle. The choir was under the direction of Mr. J. L. GRAY, and Dr. WILCOX, of Boston, presided at the organ. Twelve professional vocalists and a well trained chorus executed selections from HAYDN's Imperial Mass, FARMER's Grand Mass in B, WEBER's brilliant Mass in G, closing with ROSSINI's Inflammatus and "Lauda Zion," by LAMBILLOTE. Dr. WILCOX, of the Immaculate Conception Church, Boston, displayed the fine qualities of the noble instrument, and brought out the exquisite melody of the fifty solo-stops in full play, producing a volume of sound both grand and effective. His rendering of a tempest—a most brilliant composition—was a masterpiece of art. During the Mass a sermon was preached by Right Rev. Bishop McQUAID of Rochester, on "The Wonders of God in His Church," in which he argued that the Catholic Church was the only one that invited the poor to worship at its altars. In the evening services Bishop BAYLEY preached a sermon appropriate to the occasion.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FIRES YESTERDAY.—At 12:15 A. M. a fire occured in the liquor store of MATHEW COGGEY, No. 495 Eleventh-avenue, which caused a damage of $300 on stock and fixtures, covered by insurance in the Firemen's Fund and Indemnity. The building is owned by DAVID STEVENSON. Damage $300, insured. The flames originated from a defective flue. ....At 3:30 A. M. another fire occurred in the subcellar of No. 31 East Twenty-second-street, owned by JAMES GALLATIN, and occupied as a dwelling by Mrs. HOYT. The flames were caused by a leak in the gas meter, and caused a loss of $500, insured for $10,000 in the Sterling.

BURGLARY.—EDNER C. LEWIS, of Nos. 344, 346 and 348 Delancey-street, appeared in Court yesterday and made an affidavit that the basement of the above premises, occupied by his father as a storage cellar, was forced open on Saturday night, and ten barrels of apples, valued at $75, abstracted therefrom. JOHN SIGOMAN, a German carman, was arrested yesterday morning by Officer FALFEY, of the Thirteenth Precinct, as he was rolling a barrel of apples from the cellar. He was accordingly arraigned and fully committed by Justice MANSFIELD.

ADROIT LARCENY.—The room occupied by Mrs. ANN McCAFFREY, at No. 367 Water-street, was entered on Saturday evening by MICHAEL WALSH, a resident of Cherry-street, when her trunk was forced open and a pocket-book containing $36 in money, two silver watches and six chains, valued at $40, were carried off. Detective MULLIN, of the Fourth Ward, heard of the larceny, and subsequently arrested WALSH, whom he found in possession of the watches and chains. On this evidence Justice HOGAN held him for trial in default of bail.

DARING STREET ROBBERY.—About 11 o'clock on Saturday night, Mr. E. H. BENNETT, of Eighty-fifth-street and Avenue A, and a clerk in the employ of CRABB & WILSON, sugar refiners, in Brooklyn, was passing through Seventy-first-street, near Second-avenue, when he was assaulted by two unknown men, who, after knocking him down, robbed him of a gold watch and chain, valued at $150, and several account books belonging to the firm. The ruffians then escaped.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—RICHARD WALCOTT died suddenly yesterday at the office corner of John and Cliff streets, from natural causes, as was ascertained by Coroner FLYNN....ROBERT GANNON, aged 16 years, fell from the fourth story of a building in One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, near Second-avenue, a few days ago, and died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital. Coroner FLYNN held an inquest and obtained a verdict of accidental death.

THE WEATHER.—The meteorological record of the Central Park gives the mean temperature for the past week at 32° 51′—the maximum being at 3 P. M. of 30th of November, when the thermometer stood at 45° 6′, and the minimum at 7 A. M. of the 1st inst., when it stood at 25°. There was snow on the 4th inst., and snow and rain on the 5th—duration of the storm, 21 hours; depth of snow, 8½ inches; depth of melted snow and rain, 1.16 inches.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE RECENT DISTILLERY AFFRAY.—PATRICK CLARK, the man who was thrown into a vat of boiling mash, at No. 118 Front-street, on the morning of the 28th ult., died at the City Hospital, yesterday. JAMES SMITH, with whom deceased was fighting at the time of the fatal occurrence, has not been seen since. The distillery was seized last week by the United States Internal Revenue Officers. An inquest will be held on the body of CLARK to-day. Deceased leaves a wife and several children to mourn his loss.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—On Saturday night HENRY AUGUSTEIN, a German, was captured by the Police of the Forty-first Precinct while attempting to pass a counterfeit $50 bill in the shoe store of P. J. FAGAN, No. 107 Fulton-avenue. He was locked up, and will be taken before the United States Commissioner to-day.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—JOHN TAPPAN, residing at No. 445 Myrtle-avenue, was knocked down by a Greenpoint car on Saturday night when he was crossing Myrtle-avenue, near Vanderbilt-avenue. Three of his ribs were fractured, and he was taken to the City Hospital.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

——, JJ. Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Enumerated Motions.

Nos.
229—Camp et al. vs. Norton et al.
230—Mecklem et al. vs. Farmers' L. and T. Co.
231—Smith vs. Lee.
233—Rathbun et al. vs. Leland et al.
234—Leland et al. vs. Rathburn et al.
235—Foley vs. Hoyt et al.
240—Wray vs. Rhinelander, et al.
241—Mott et al. vs. Carpenter.
243—Ballentine et al. vs. Henry.
244—Barnes vs. Sibell.
245—Burnside vs. Matthews.
246—Broadwell vs. Hynes.
247—Hogan vs. Wardlaw. Re'r.
253—Howe vs. O'Bryant et al.
254—Waring et al. vs. Indemnity Fire Ins. Co.
255—Flynn vs. Smith et al.
256—Cochran vs. Dinsmore, President.
257—Schwerin vs. Brooks.
258—Brooks vs. Schwerin.
259—Gordon et al. vs. Quigley et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
1630—Goodhart vs. Bocklin et al.
1665—Brown, assignee, vs. Ryan.
2289—Angervine vs. Angervine et al.
963—Hollister vs. Furniss.
4681—Coit vs. Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co.
1261—Mackay vs. McMonies.
1413—N. Haven Steamboat Co. vs. West et al.
1573—Bernheim vs. Fouque et al.
1613—Dunkin vs. Hersey.
57—Sackett vs. Mott et al.
295—Livingston vs. Hedges.
351—Halsey vs. Halsey.
531—Merritt et al. vs. Hutchinson.
625—Woodbridge vs. Berine.
717—Cohen et al. vs. McGay.
1251—Spaulding vs. Meyer.
1351—Ripley et al. vs. Hazelton et al.
987—Morton vs. Egerton.
1017—Minzesheimer et al. vs. Dryer.
999—Morrow et al. vs. Lamoore, Sheriff.

Part II.—Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Oyer and Terminer Business and Civil Calendar.

Nos.
268½—Bank of Commonwealth vs. Van Vlack et al.
322—Daws vs. McNally et al.
1084—Compton vs. Burden et al.
1166—Elliott et al. vs. Chapman.
1500—Moses vs. Billings.
1728—Sackett et al. vs. Sandborn.
1746—Ocean Nat. Bank vs. Griffin et el.
3890—Parmalee vs. Beebe et al.
3892—Same vs. Same.
1616—Seabrook vs. Hecker.
1492—Birch et al vs. Strakosch.
1546—Rittenhouse et al. vs. Johnsons et al.
1602—Marris vs. Tracy.
1318—White vs. Marriposa Company.
1414—Letz et al. vs. Meyer.
1511—August vs. Lombard.
824—Genet vs. Coursen.
164—Hyland vs. Lynch, Sheriff.
820—Virtue vs. Kelly.
960—Sanders vs. Bais et al.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, J. Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Demurrers.

Nos.
6—Hudson vs. Berrand et al.
7—Kennedy vs. Simpson and wife.
8—Farrenkoff vs. Mayor et al.
9—Binsse, Ex'r., et al. vs. La Farge et al.
10—Merwin vs. Brett.
11—Mackintire vs. Mackintire.
12—Tinson vs. Shaw impleaded, &c.
13—Bourdon vs. Pinkerton.
14—Berrien vs. Sanford.
15—Harris vs. Johnson.
16—Farmers and Mechanics National Bank of Philadelphia vs. Wicks et al.
17—Wright et al. vs. Harrison et al.
18—Walter et al. vs. Walter et al.
19—Stone et al. vs. Fowler.
20—Mackintosh et al. vs. Fatman, survr.
21—Cutter vs. Roberts et al.
22—Bennet et al. vs. Hyde et al.
23—Douglas vs. Bigelow.
24—Smith vs. White et al.
25—Sturgis vs. Juberbein.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J. Court opens at 10 A. M. Call of Calendar at 12 M.

First Monday calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Barber, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
267—Reilly, Administrator, vs. Banks.
275—Tallman vs. Murray.
235—Stechler vs. Callaghan.
317—Solomon, by guardian, vs. C. P. N. & E. R. R. R. Co.
517—O'Connell vs. Lane.
229—Gast vs. Nathan.
357—Comm. of Pilots vs. W. J. Steamb't Co.
433—Schleestein vs. Steinhard.
299—Sagleson vs. Matthews.
——Rankin vs. Van Loon.
423—Payne vs. Beatty.
169—Wiggins vs. Baker.
421—Lawson vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
157—Lambert et al. vs. Coastwise Co.
425—East New-York and Jamaica R. R. Co. vs. Elmore.

Part II.—Held by Garvin, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
232—Fowler vs. Burnham.
754—Patten vs. Union Ferry Co.
504—Barnes vs. Eagleson.
582—Lembyke, by guardian, vs. Dinsmore, Pres't.
224—Toland vs. National Steam Navigation Co.
578—Chapman vs. Fyfe.
508—Biernan vs. Lalor.
528—Caniff vs. Von Hofe.
462—Sheppard vs. Brooks.
598—Utter vs. Rommelt et al.
600—Hatch et al. vs. Challis.
102—Bordell vs. McIlvaine.
460—Young et al. vs. Ross, President, &c.
195—Maison vs. Hope.
156—Lambert et al. vs. Coastwise Co.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1183—Burstenbinder vs. Affron.
1373—Frellson vs. Brander.
1194—McCabe vs. Johnson.
1422—Browne vs. Joslyn.
1377—Dickenson vs. Denny.
1858—Fannin vs. McMullen.
2526—Burgess vs. Bank of N. A.
848—Morial vs. Beer.
1263—Garretson et al. vs. Selover et al.
1445—Hennan vs. Hulbuth.
1459—Stabell vs. Garland.
1460—Konnecke vs. Garland.
1461—Unger vs. Garland.
1462—Kruse vs. Garland.
1463—Iverson vs. Garland.

Part II.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
431—Kane vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
857—Hoover vs. Beekman Fire Ins. Co.
858—Hoover vs. Croton Fire Ins. Co.
1413—Bernhard vs. Kain.
87—Konig vs. Seiger.
718—Lewis et al. vs. Woods.
1433—Justh vs. Winder.
1343—Eberspacher vs. Arent.
1409—DeFarbe vs. Disosway.
1191—Alger vs. Coffin et al.
1458—Narvasen vs. Garland.
483—McCune vs. Converse.
566—Gunning vs. Turner.
1375—Turner vs. Taylor.
1058—Dawson vs. Jay.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
——W. M. Co. vs. Peters.
699—Whitehurst vs. Tufts.
413—Kinner vs. Anglin.
463—Young vs. Young.
543—Friedman vs. Hart.
759—Hamilton vs. Mora.
789—Allen vs. Schlessinger.
790—Lane vs. Same.
791—Same vs. Same.
——Noyes vs. Irvin.
——Salmons vs. Weber.
——Funck vs. Grund et al.
——Laman vs. United Machine Carving Co.
947—Louden vs. Colt.
991—Trabert vs. Schmidt.
992—Same vs. Same.
——McQuade vs. Wayne.
1096—Wesh vs. Moses.
1097—Gorsh vs. Schonfield.
1011—Von Brandenstien vs. Haubs.
——Chase vs. Doyle.
——Bessler vs. Rasschaw.
——Beebe vs. Salmons.
——Rensworth vs. Kindt.
——Same vs. Same.
84—Wood vs. Merrett.
849—Behrens vs. Finck.
850—Kinner vs. Mahler.
857—Tasto vs. Archibald.
853—Hammett vs. Nicholson.

THE LAW COURTS FOR DECEMBER.

The law Courts for December will commence this morning. Judge Cardozo is assigned to hold the Chambers of the Supreme Court; Judge Ingraham, the Special Term; Judge Sutherland, Circuit, Part I., and Judge Geo. G. Barnard, Oyer and Terminer and Circuit, Part II. There will be no Circuit Part III., as the advertised programme sets forth, for the reason that the Supreme Court, General Term, is to continue. The announcement has been made that this Court will hold its sessions until the calendar is called through. The Judges last holding the Court were Ingraham, Mullin and Peckham. Probably some other changes will be made to-day.

In the Superior Court the General Term will be held by Chief Justice Robertson and Judges McCunn and Monell. The Trial Term, Part I., will be held by Judge Barbour, Part II. by Judge Garvin, and the Special Term and Chambers by Jones, J. The impression prevails that Judge Garvin will soon leave the bench to take the position of A. Oakey Hall as District-Attorney for the unexpired term.

Judge Barrett will sit at Chambers and Special Term of the Common Pleas, and First Judge Daly and Judge Brady are assigned to hold the Trial Terms, at which jurors will be required to attend.

The Marine Court will be held by Judge Curtis, assisted by Judges Alker and Gross.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

New notes of issue for the next January General Term must be filed in all cases with the date of appeal, and to which class they belong, on or before Saturday, Dec. 19, 1868.

CHAS. E. LOEW, Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 5, 1868.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.. 110¾	1,000 St. L. & Iron M. R. 1st M. Bds.. 86
7,500 U. S. 6s, 5-20 R., '62 ... 106⅞	2,000 Mich. S. 2d M... 91
12,500 U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '62 ... 111¾	100 Canton Co. ... 49
3,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '64 ... 107½	200 West. U. T. ... 37¼
31,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new ... 110⅞	21 do. ... 37
41,000 do. ... 110⅞	40 Mer. U. Ex. ... 16
23,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67. 110⅞	10 do. ... 15½
1,500 U.S.5s,10-40, C... 105⅝	100 Erie ... 37¾
50,000 U. S. 6s, P. R. Iss 99	10 do. ... 38
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, x c. 69¼	100 Hudson R ... s10 128
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new. 68⅜	100 Ill. Cen. ... 144
10,000 N. C. St. 6s, bet. call ... 65½	400 Cleve. & Pitts ... 87¼
2,000 N. Car. 6s. new.. 63¼	50 Chi. & N. W ... 85¾
8,000 Missouri St. 6s.. 89⅞	200 do ... 85
5,000 Erie 1st M. ... 101	200 Chi. & R. I. ... 108¼
1,000 Harlem 1st M. ... 100	100 Mil. & St. P. ... 68⅜
20,000 Mor. & Es. 1st... 96½	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf. ... 86⅞
5,000 do ... 96¼	25 N. J. Cen. ... 116½
5,000 Mor. & Es. 2d... 93	200 do ... 116¼
1,000 M. & S. 8s, P. 1st M 104	100 do ... 116
2,000 Mich. So. S. F. Bds 96¼	200 do ... bet. call 116
10,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. 73⅜	34 New-Jersey R. R.. 132¾
1,000 Am. Dock & Im. Co. 7s ... 98	200 P., Ft. W. & C. ... 111¾
1,000 Tol., P. & W. 1st, West. Div. ... 84¼	200 Ohio & Miss ... 30½
	100 do. ... 30¼
	100 Mar. & Cin. 1st Pf. 24
	500 Han. & St. Jo. Pf. 93
	200 Mor. & Es., bet. call ... 99¼

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$5,000 5-20 C., '62 ... 111¾	10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, R 105¾
50,000 do ... 110⅞	4,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.. 105⅝
15,000 5-20 C., '64 ... 107⅝	1,000 5-20 C., '67 ... 111
130,000 do ... 107½	50,000 do ... 110⅞
75,000 5-20 C., '65 ... 108¾	35,000 do ... b5 110⅞
10,000 5-20 C., '65, n.. b3 108¼	90,000 do ... 110¾
5,000 do ... 110⅞	5,000 U. S. 6s, P. R. Iss 99⅛

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

50 Merch. Un. Ex ... 16½	1500 Clev. & Pitts ... 86¾
100 West. U. T ... 37½	100 Mich. So. & N. I. ... 88¾
300 N. Y. Cen ... 127¼	200 Clev. & Tol ... 101¾
400 do ... 127⅜	3200 Chi., R. I. & P. ... 108¾
200 do ... 127⅛	400 do ... b3 108⅞
300 Hudson ... 129	300 do ... 108¾
200 Reading ... b10 98¾	500 do ... c 108½
200 P., Ft. W. & C. ... 60 112	200 do ... b10 108⅝
200 do ... 112	300 Chi. & N. W ... 85¾
300 Ohio & Miss ... 30¾	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf ... 88
200 do ... 30½	200 do ... 87½

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100 Adams Ex ... b5 48¾	1200 Mich. So. & N. I. .. 88¾
50 Mer. U. Ex ... 16	100 Ill. Central ... 144
100 do ... 16¼	600 Clev. & Pitts ... 86¾
300 Quick. Min. Co ... 22	1200 do ... 87
100 Pacific Mail ... 116½	300 Clev. & Tol ... 101½
100 West. Un. T. ... 37¾	200 do ... 101¾
400 N. Y. Central ... 126½	300 do ... 101⅞
600 do ... 126⅜	300 Chi., R. I. & Pac ... 108½
200 do ... b3 126¾	200 do ... b3 108⅞
100 Hudson R. ... 128½	200 do ... 108⅞

200 Reading ... 98¾	200 Chi. & N. W. ... 85
200 Mil. & St. P. ... 68⅜	100 do. ... 85¾
100 P., Ft. W. & C. ... 111⅝	100 do. ... 85⅜
100 Ohio & Miss ... 30⅞	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf. ... 87⅞
100 Mich. Cen. ... 118¾	100 do. ... 88⅜

MONDAY, Dec. 7—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Dec. 5, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Increase in Loans	$5,105,848
Increase in Specie	1,857,987
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	2,947,730
Increase in Deposits	2,424,982
Decrease in Circulation	29,804

	Dec. 7, 1867.	Dec. 5, 1868.	Nov. 28, 1868.
National Cap'l.	$73,507,700	$74,007,700	$74,007,700
Local Capital..	9,962,500	9,662,500	9,662,500
Total Capital.	$83,470,200	$83,670,200	$83,670,200
Loans	247,450,084	259,491,905	254,386,057
Gold and Gold Notes	15,805,254	17,644,264	15,786,277
Other L. Tend'r	52,595,450	59,492,476	62,440,206
Deposits	174,926,355	189,843,817	187,418,435
Circulation	34,092,202	34,254,759	34,284,563
In Sub-Tres'ry.	104,628,488	88,482,011	89,132,853

The Bank Statement published to-day, exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous Statement. The Banks owed:

	Nov. 28, 1868.	Dec. 5, '68.	Dec. 7, '67.
On deposits	$187,418,435	$189,843,817	$174,928,355
Circulation	34,284,563	34,254,759	34,092,202
Total	$221,702,998	$224,098,576	$209,018,557
25 ⅌ cent. would be	$55,425,749	$56,024,644	$52,254,639
They held: In Gold and Greenbacks	78,226,483	77,136,740	68,400,704
Excess	$22,800,734	$21,112,096	$16,146,065

The Bank statement of the week felt the influence of the Treasury sales of Gold and of a partial demand for Currency to go South. The return exhibits a decrease of nearly three millions in Greenbacks and a gain of nearly two millions in Gold. We believe that the present actual sum of Gold in Bank is over twenty millions of dollars, including some very special deposits not brought into the regular weekly averages. No further sales of Gold by the Treasury were advertised after the last award of $300,000 on Saturday, and this fact, taken in connection with private Cable telegrams of political disturbances in Paris, caused an advance of price of nearly one ⅌ cent., and the wonder is that on the very heavy purchases for account of the Bankers who had the news, the rise was not more decided. The Gold Exchange Bank this morning will probably report large clearances in settlement of the business of Saturday. A Cable telegram to the Associated Press, dated London, 2:30 P. M., was received late on Saturday, which confirmed the existence of rumors, in that market, from Paris; but nothing of a very definite nature was communicated. One report on Wall-street, early in the day, that the Emperor was dead, was positively contradicted by a midnight dispatch to the Associated Press. The American Funds in London went down from 74⅜ to 74; recovering to 74⅛ ⅌ cent. We have no account that the English Funds were seriously affected, and the latest quotation direct from the Paris Bourse, Saturday evening, 70.42, dull, denotes no alarming trouble.

After Tuesday the Money market of the week worked with a steady ease at 6@7 ⅌ cent. to the Brokers in Stocks, and 7@8 ⅌ cent. to the Discount Brokers on prime short paper. The Banks enlarged their Loans and Discounts on their recently improved Lawful Money basis about $5,000,000. They now stand $12,000,000 above the corresponding date last season, while the legal basis to Deposits and Circulation is 34.43 ⅌ cent. as against 32.59 ⅌ cent. on the 7th of December, 1867. The Foreign Exchanges, since the advance of Interest to 3 ⅌ cent. at the Bank of England, are 109⅝ for 60-day Bills on London, and 110@110⅛ short sight. The Paris rates were relatively a little dearer on a demand for Bills for Saturday's steamer. The Public Funds closed about the same as on Saturday week, after various fluctuations from Tuesday, the lowest, to Saturday, the highest day.

The Railway market was under considerable excitement through the week, and especially near the close, on New-York Central, which from suddenly selling up to 135@134⅛ on Wednesday and Thursday, as rapidly fell to 124½ on Friday and Saturday. The higher sales were to large amounts, and supposed for account of parties who had recently bought the stock from 122 to 129 ⅌ cent. The *short* interest, or *Bears*, in technical phrase, were the chief buyers under a temporary alarm that an extra dividend on the stock at the annual meeting of the Company, might send up the price much higher; but as this sensation was soon succeeded by another of a contrary nature—the injunction granted by Justice BARNARD at the instance of some one in the employ of GOULD or FISK of the Erie Road—the Stock was thrown overboard again, and there was a general rush to sell for cash and on short contracts. This movement, in turn, carried down most of the Western Stocks, some of which had mainly kept up by the previous *Bull* movement in New-York Central. The St. Pauls showed marked weakness, and the Northwests, after the transfers closed for the dividend, left off relatively lower than before the change of quotation to Ex-Dividend. It is not believed that the order of Judge BARNARD against the Central will be respected longer than a hearing on a motion to vacate his proceeding can be had before another Judge, or that the attempted demonstration by GOULD and FISK in the shape of various demands upon Mr. VANDERBILT will amount to anything more than a very transparent diversion from their own bad conduct in the Erie, and this, no doubt, is about all they expect from it.

Trade was fair throughout the week in Domestic Dry Goods, and General Foreign Merchandise. It is not a season of the year when much is expected from the business in Foreign Dry Goods. The receipts of Grain and Flour were quite heavy, and prices partially improving, while the Cotton trade, both here and at the South, shows liberal receipts and a Foreign Export of 64,010 bales. The port receipts are now 705,014 against 545,664 to same date last season. Of the future of prices and receipts, the Circular of Messrs. EASTON remarks:

"For the twenty-four weeks ending 5th December, 1867, the receipts averaged about 39,000 bales, while for the succeeding twelve weeks, to 28th February, they averaged about 90,000 bales. It is generally expected that the receipts for the corresponding period (from 7th December to 28th February) this season will be as large. We have no means of knowing what course the planters will pursue, beyond the fact that those in the Atlantic States show a disposition to hold back their crops to some extent; 160,000 bales more have been disposed of up to this time, as compared with 1867, and the price received by the planter, so far, has been 8¼c. more than last year, considering the removal of the tax. The amount due for advances is much less, and we have no doubt that now enough has been sold to make the planter independent, and free to exercise his judgment about the disposal of the balance of the crop. On his action depends, in a great measure, the future course of prices."

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $4,899,237, against the total entries of $2,187,172 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $4,269,207 against $3,957,208 same week last year. The export of Specie amounts to $280,432, against $327,575 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $1,631,000. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 21,016 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 2,821.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise, at New-York, since Jan. 1, 1868, are as follows, the figures being official to Nov. 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house—the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

January	$15,281,997	September	$22,378,838
February	20,404,462	October	19,439,928
March	25,318,380	Nov. 7	2,963,811
April	21,397,805	Nov. 14	3,594,524
May	21,673,084	Nov. 21	3,568,355
June	19,633,497	Nov. 28	5,370,494
July	22,891,215	Dec. 5	4,899,237
August	23,113,900		
Total since Jan. 1, 1868			$233,641,017
Against same time 1867			237,091,244
Decrease since Jan. 1			$3,450,227

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, since Jan. 1, 1868, are as follows:

January	$14,448,327	September	$22,200,340
February	14,021,585	October	19,439,928
March	18,563,430	Nov. 4	3,121,997
April	14,739,210	Nov. 11	2,943,195
May	15,333,559	Nov. 18	3,775,896
June	11,308,909	Nov. 25	3,261,984
July	11,071,975	Dec. 2	4,269,207
August	13,327,188		
Total since Jan. 1, 1868			$152,092,717
Against same time 1867			174,996,917
Decrease since Jan. 1			$22,904,200
Gold, Dec. 5, 1868			136⅝ ⅌ cent.
Gold, Dec. 7, 1867			136⅝ ⅌ cent.

The Exports of Specie of all descriptions from New-York, since Jan. 1, 1868, are as follows:

January	$7,349,825	September	$1,954,723
February	4,263,829	October	7,608,739
March	3,694,912	Nov. 7	264,829
April	6,095,179	Nov. 14	252,050
May	15,956,231	Nov. 21	22,100
June	11,823,628	Nov. 28	642,105
July	10,584,568	Dec. 5	280,432
August	4,690,989		
Total since Jan 1, 1868			$69,419,125
Against same time 1867			45,284,445
Increase since Jan. 1			$24,134,680

The deliveries of California Gold and Silver at New-York since Jan. 1, 1868, are as follows:

January	$3,071,619	August	$3,254,947
February	4,132,576	September	2,847,643
March	3,196,196	October	921,725
April	3,797,430	Nov. 6	58,438
May	4,302,656	Nov. 14	659,088
June	3,944,906	Nov. 22	294,721
July	3,112,094	Nov. 30	190,666
Total since Jan. 1, 1868			$33,774,705
Against same time 1867			25,814,253
Increase since Jan. 1			$7,960,452

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since Jan. 1, 1868:

Customs received.		Gold interest paid.	
January	$7,204,590	January	$16,016,501
February	9,735,125	February	1,880,086
March	11,335,954	March	3,109,566
April	10,249,419	April	276,099
May	10,009,176	May	17,063,376
June	8,206,097	June	1,779,749
July	9,555,594	July	18,798,213
August	12,263,844	August	1,292,446
September	13,279,450	September	3,333,133
October	10,448,223	October	341,449
November	7,638,888	November	16,485,908
Dec. 5	1,306,000	Dec. 5	809,000
Total	$111,220,321	Total	$81,165,517
To date, 1867	113,105,410	To date, 1867	61,263,585

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

		Dec. 7, '67.
American Gold Coin	135⅛@134⅛@136⅜	136⅞
Old U.S. 5-20s, 1862	111⅞@110⅝@111⅞	107⅝
Consolidated 5-20s	110⅝@110⅛@110⅞	107⅜
U. S. 5 ⅌ cents. 10-40s	106@105⅞	101⅜
New-York Central	128⅜@135@132⅛@134⅛@124⅝	114⅝
Erie	39⅛@36⅞	71⅝
Rock Island	108⅝@107⅛@109@108	96⅛
Michigan Southern	89⅛@88⅛	81⅜
Hudson River	130⅛@128⅜	128⅜
Northwestern	85⅛ with div.@78⅜xd.	64⅜
Fort Wayne and Chicago	112⅜@111@112@111⅜	97⅜
Cleveland and Pittsburg	88⅞ with div.@84⅛xd.	82⅞
Reading	99⅛@98⅛	95⅜
Northwestern Preferred	98⅛ with div.@82⅛xd.	66⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	31⅛@30⅛	26⅛
Pacific Mail	118⅛@116⅛	124⅝
St. Paul Preferred	89@85⅛	61⅜
St. Paul Common	71@65⅛	41⅜
Toledo and Wabash	59⅛@58	38⅛

Rumors by Cable in private hands of threatened or real political trouble in Paris caused some very heavy transactions in the Gold Room, at an advance of ⅞@1 ⅌ cent. on the sales of Friday. The transactions were at 135⅛@136@136⅛@136⅜ ⅌ cent. The Treasury award of $300,000 at 11 o'clock A. M. was at 135.43 ⅌ cent. The Banks gain $1,857,987 in Gold on the Treasury sales of last week and this, while they lose $2,947,730 in Greenbacks. Their Loans are up $5,105,848, and their general line of Deposits is up $2,424,982. The market for Money closed easy at 6@7 ⅌ cent.; Exchange on London, 109⅝ ⅌ cent. for 60-day Bills. The Treasury received during the week, for Customs, $1,631,000, and paid out $1,031,000 for Gold Interest on the Public Debt, both including the last day of November.

The Cable rumors which led to the advance in Gold had no apparent adverse effect upon the Public Funds. On the contrary, the 5-20s of 1862 advanced from 111⅜ up to 111⅞ ⅌ cent. at the Goverment Board, and the 1867s sold at 110⅞@111@110⅞ ⅌ cent.; the 1864s were also ⅛@⅜ ⅌ cent. better than on Friday, and the 1865s, May and November, up to 108⅜ ⅌ cent. The long 6 ⅌ cents. of 1881 were in demand and scarce. The 10-40s, 105⅞ ⅌ cent. sales.

In the Railway market there was a further decline of 3 ⅌ cent. in New York Central, which, as on Friday, adversely influenced the Western list, and caused a generally depressed market at the close of the day. The shares of the Northwest Road, both Common and Preferred, are now quoted ex-dividend of 5 ⅌ cent. (half yearly,) and the shares of the Pittsburg ex-dividend, 2½ ⅌ cent. (quarterly,) the transfers closing at 2 o'clock. The State Bonds were steady at about Friday's rates.

No afternoon Boards were held at the Stock Exchange. In the Long Room, at 4 o'clock P. M., the following quotations were made, as compared with Friday night:

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	105⅞	105⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	111⅞	111⅞
United States 5-20s of 1867	110⅞	110⅞
American Gold Coin	135⅜	136⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅝	109⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	68⅜	68⅜
Virginia Bonds, old	56	56
Missouri Bonds	89⅞	89⅞
North Carolina Bonds, old	65½	65½
New-York Central	127	124⅛
Erie Railway	37⅝	36⅞
Reading Railway	98⅛	98⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	108⅛	108
Northwest Common	85	*78⅛
Northwest Preferred	87⅝	*82⅛
Michigan Southern	88⅛	88⅛
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	111⅝	111⅛
Cleveland and Pittsburg	86⅞	*84⅛
Pacific Mail Company	116⅛	116⅞
St. Paul Preferred	86⅞	85½
St. Paul Common	67⅛	65½
Toledo and Wabash	57½	58

* Ex-dividend.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ⅌ cent., reg., 1881	110	5-20 coup., 1867	110⅞
6 ⅌ cent. coup., 1881	115¼	5-20 coup., 1868	110⅞
5-20 reg., 1862	106¾	5 ⅌ cent. reg., 1871	119
5-20 500 & 1,000	111¾	5 ⅌ cent. coup., 1871	122
5-20 reg., 1864	106⅞	5 ⅌ cent. reg., 1874	110⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000	107¾	10-40 reg.	105⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000	108⅜	10-40 500 & 1,000	105⅞
5-20 coup. '65 n. is	110⅞	6s Currency	99

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg. B'y Loan	109⅝	Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	101¼
N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan	109⅝	Illinois coupon, 6s. 1879	101¼
N. Y. 7 ⅌ c. Canal, 1870	101	Illinois War Loan	101¼
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1872	101½	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c. ex. c.	69⅝
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1873	101⅝	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c. n. bds	68⅜
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1874	101⅝	Virginia 6s., ex c.	53
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1875	101⅝	Virginia 6s., n. bds.	57
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1877	101⅝	Georgia 6s	78
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1878	101⅝	Georgia 7s, n. bds.	90
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. Canal, 1875	99½	North Carolina 6s	65½
Illinois 6s. cou.'79 aft'60	101⅝	N. C. 6s. new bonds	63
Illinois 6s, cou.'79 aft.'62	101⅝	Missouri 6s	89¼
Illinois 6s, c.'79 aft. 1865	101⅝	Louisiana 6s	65
Ill. 6s. cou. '79 aft. 1870	101⅝		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Merchants'	124	Bank of N. America	112
Union	118	Irving	110
America	146	Metropolitan	143
City	195	Nassau	105
Seventh Ward	114	Impt'rs. & Traders'	132
Commerce	124	Central National	110
Ocean	108	Fourth National	105¼
American Exchange	112	Ninth National	110¼
Bank of the Republic	119		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	88	Tol. & W. 2d Mort.	82
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1887	90	Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	74
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	85	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	102¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	85	Ills. & So. Iowa 1st M.	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con., 1876	120	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-'76	120	Chi. R. I. & Pac.	96
Erie 1st M. ext	101	Morris & Essex 1st M.	96
Erie 7s, 3d m., 1883	91½	Morris & Essex 2d M.	92¼
Erie 7s, 4th ind. 1880	84	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	101
Erie 7s, 5th ind. 1888	83	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	100
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M.. '69-70	101	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	100
Hud. 7s. 2d M. S. F. '85	104½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	103
Harlem 1st M.	99	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	99
Mich. C. 8 ⅌ c. '69-'72	115	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	92
Mich. Cen. N. 1st M. 8s '82	116	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	78
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st M.	111¼	Chi. & Alt. 1st M.	102¼
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	96½	Chi. & Alton inc.	85½
Pacific R. 7's guar by Mo	94	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	75
Ill. Cent. 7 ⅌ ct. 1870	114	Ohio & Miss. con'd	86

Alton & T. H. 1st M.	97	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	92
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	83	Peninsula R. R. Bds.	85
Chic. & N.W. int. Bds.	89	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s	108¼
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. ex. bds.	86	Mil. & St. P. 1st M 7 3-10	96½
Con. 7 ⅌ cent 1st M. bds.	98½	Mil. & St. P. 1st M.	83
Han. and St. Jo. L. G.	105	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	87¼
Lack. & West'n. bds.	97	Chic. & G. East'n 1st M.	73⅜
Tol. & W. 1st M. Ext'd.	91		

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS, CORPORATIONS, &c.—Thirty-year SIX PER CENT. U. S. Currency Bonds.—These securities are the unconditional obligations of the Government, and constitute part of the funded debt of the United States. They have thirty years to run, and bear six per cent. interest, lawful money. The whole amount authorized by Act of Congress is sixty millions, whereof forty-four millions, ($44,140,000) have already been delivered to the Pacific Railroad Companies, and are mainly held for long investments by Trustees and Moneyed Corporations, and by the Banking Department of the Treasury as security for circulation. Only sixteen millions remain to be issued, and after these are absorbed and the Loan closed, the Bonds will rarely be offered in the market. As these will be the only six per cent. Bonds of the Government, having more than twenty years to run, their prospective value is enhanced correspondingly. Banking, Savings, Insurance, and other Companies, and Trustees and Capitalists may secure a portion of the remainder of the Loan on favorable terms on application to

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 5 Nassau-st.

☞ UNITED STATES SIX PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS, 30 years to run, are offered for sale on favorable terms, at the office of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Bedford-st., e. s., 23 ft. n. of Houston-st., irregular	$10,250
Forsyth-st., e. s., No. 16, 25x100	34,500
Hester-st., n. s., lot No. 2, Bridges' map, 25x52	31,500
Stanton-st., n. w. corner of Forsyth-st., 25x70	32,500
Vesey-st., n. w. corner of Greenwich-st., 53.11 x22.10	27,500
13th-st., n. s., 133.6 ft., e. of 3d-av., 16.8x103.3	16,000
21st-st., s. s., 94 ft. w. of 7th-av., 23.8x101.7	23,000
26th-st., s. e. corner of 1st-av., 49.5x100	28,000
26th-st., e. s., 200 ft. w. of 1st-av., 125x98.9	90,000
26th-st., s. e. cor. 1st-av., 49.5x100	nom.
31st-st., s. s., 188.9 ft. w. of 8th-av., 18.9x98.9	16,000
44th-st., s. s., 230 ft. e. of 3d-av., 75x100.5	14,500
45th-st., s. s., 516.8 ft. w. of 6th-av., 16.8x100.4	24,000
47th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100.5	6,500
70th-st., s. s., 95 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100.5	12,500
99th-st., n. s., 255 ft. w. of 2d-av., irregular; 100th-st., s. s., 105 ft. w. of 2d-av., 75x100.5; 2d-av., w. s., 50.7 ft. s. of 100th-st., 75.6x105	nom.
113th-st., s. s., 451 ft. e. of 8th-av., 100x100.11	9,000
120th-st., n. s., 203.9 ft. w. of 2d-av., 18.9x100.11	11,500
121st-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 11th-av., 75x100	5,460
121st-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 8th-av., 75x99.11	7,500
132d-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 10th-av., 150x99.11	9,600
144th-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25.11x50	2,000
Lexington-av., e. s., 40.5 ft. s. of 53d-st., 20x80; 53d-st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 20x100.5	30,000
Madison-av., w. s., 75.5 ft. s. of 45th-st., 50x95	28,000
3d-av., e. s., 49.11 ft. n. of 129th-st., 25x105	14,400
3d-av., e. s., 149.11 ft. n. of 129th-st., 25x105	19,100
8th-av., s. w. corner of 143d-st., 24.11x100	4,675

Lease.

50th-st., s. s. 114 ft. w. of 5th-av., 27x92.5, 21 years, per year	$540

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Bryant-st., s. s., 215 ft. w. of Hicks-st., 62.6x100	$500
Degraw-st., n. s., 135 ft. e. of Smith-st., 17.6x100	8,000
Ewen-st., e. s., 25 ft. n. of Withers-st., 25x97.2x42.10 x62.4	400
Freeman-st., n. s., 345 ft. e. of Franklin-st., 25x100, deed 1866	600
Freeman-st., n. s., 320 ft. e. of Franklin-st., 25x100, deed 1866	725
Gerry-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of Harrison-av., 25x100	1,300
Hoyt and Degraw sts., n. e. corner, 20x80	6,300
Jackson-place, s. e. s., 251.2 ft. n. e. of Middle-st., 161x27.10	nom.
J-st., n. s., 145 ft. w. of Franklin-st., 25x100	6,000
Madison-st., s. s., 400 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 50x100	5,800
Meserole-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Smith-st., 25x100	6,500
Monroe-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of Reid-av., 50x100	1,000
Monroe-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of Throop-av., 50x200	3,000
Pacific-st., n. s., 83.5 ft. e. of Bond-st., 20.9x90	7,500
Powers-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of Smith-st., 25x75	3,000
Quincy-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Lewis-av., 125x100	2,750
Union-st., s. w. s., 200.3 ft. s. e. of Court-st., 25x100	7,000
Union-st., n. s., 396 ft. w. of Van Brunt-st., 21.3 x100x17x100	8,500
Van Brunt-st., s. e. s., 25 ft. n. e. of Delevan-st., 25x90	1,700
Washington-st., w. s., lot 9, W. A. Burras' map	2,000
Wythe-av., e. s., 60 ft. n. of Clymer-st. 60x90	13,000
13th-st., n. e. s., 189.6 ft. n. w. of 6th-av., 18.8x100; 7th-av., s. e. s., 90 ft. s. w. of Braxton-st., 7x97.10	nom.
36th-st., s. w. s., 310 ft. s. e. of 3d-av., 75x100.2	2,500
30th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x128.6x25x127.6	250
39th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x100.2	250
39th-st., n. e. s., 275 ft. e. of 8th-av., 50x100.2	450
Atlantic-av., s. s., 94.8 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 78.6x 10.2x75x33.4	1,200
Flushing-av., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 25x100	762
Same property, q. c.	200
Gates and Patchen avs., n. w. cor., 25x100	1,500
Myrtle-av., s. s., 222.7 feet e. of Yates-av., 21x100	3,000
Yates-av., e. s., 75 ft. n. of Ellery-st., 75x56.1x82.6x 87.2	2,620

Leases Recorded.

Scholes-st., No. 21, 1st floor, &c., 3 years, per year	$360
Smith-st., e. s., 25 ft. w. of Delavan-st., part of 2d floor, 5 years, per year	450

QUEENS COUNTY.

Hempstead.

Oyster Bay line, near Great Plains, adjoining Hawxhurst's, 142 acres	$7,000

North Hempstead.

Flushing and North Hempstead turnpike, n. s., adjoining Schenck's, 61 acres	$50,000

Jamaica.

Church-st., w. s., 323.11 ft. s. of Catherine-st., 81.9 x100x74.6x74.6x100	$176

Long Island City.

West 7th-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of West-av., 552x101	$21,037

College Point.

Stratton-st. and Hammers-av., n. e. corner, 50x100	$225

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Alvea and Ferry sts., n. e. corner, 30x100	$1,900
Bank-st., n. s., 48 ft. e. of Wilsey-st., 24x102	3,650
Broad-st., Menchini's, 56x373	65,000
Belmont-av., w. s., 700 ft. from Kinney-st., 25x100	1,050
Lush-st., e. s., W. D. Paterson's property, 30x90	400
Myrtle-av., e. s., 170 ft. n. of Sussex-av., 25x94	500
Tichenor-st., n. s., Makin and Wilson's property, 30 ft. front	3,600

Belleville.

Upper road, w. s., T. A. Roberts' property, 75 ft. front	$5,750
J. Bird's property, near Mill Race, 15¾ acres	7,500

Clinton.

Holland-st., w. s., 300 ft. s. of Gold-st., 75x100	$825
Augusta-st., e. s., 200 ft. from Cottage-st., 100x110	2,000

East Orange.

Evergreen-place, e. s., S. W. Baldwin's, 2 lots, one 80x207, one 80x210	$4,800

Hoboken.

Grand and 6th sts., n. w. cor., 25x100	$1,025

Hudson City.

Magnolia-av., s. s., lots Nos. 10 to 17, Tonele Estate, each 25x100	$8,000
Magnolia-av., s. s., lots Nos. 8, 9, Tonele Estate, each 25x100	2,000
Magnolia-av., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Chestnut-st., 50x100	2,800
Pine-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Grand-av., 42x154.8x2.6 x150	550
Lake-st., s. s., lot No. 3, block D, adjoining Reservoir, 25x97	2,800
Lexington and Warren sts., s. e. cor., 150x100x50x 50x100x50	10,000
Lots Nos. 17, 20, being rear of lot No. 6, block C, W. Coulter's map	5,000

Bergen.

Clendenny-av., No. 714, n. w. of Westside-av., N. C. Slaight's, about 36 acres	$108,462
Mandeville-av., n. s., 387 ft. w. of Bergen-av., 62x 100	1,835
Mandeville-av., s. s., 395 ft. w. of Bergen-av., 75x 101	1,800
Washington-av., n. w. s., 200 ft. s. e. of Walnut-st., 50x100	2,000
Westside-av., w. s., adjoining West Bergen Land Association, 8 6-10 acres	24,384
Westview-av., n. s., lots Nos. 57, 58, 59 and 60, each 75x151	21,000

North Bergen.

Fischer-av., s. s., lot No. 107, map of Greenville, 25 x114	$1,100

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 5, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	26	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	11,152	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	241	Pork, bbls	60
Cornmeal, bags	4,453	Cut Meats, pkgs	101
Wheat, bushels	43,147	Lard, pkgs	590
Corn, bushels	22,020	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	14
Rye, bushels	55	Whisky, bbls	449
Oats, bushels	22,175	Petroleum, bbls	2,675

ASHES—Continue in demand at $7 50@$7 87 for Pots, and $9@$9 25 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs; stock, 556 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been quiet and rather less firm in price. We quote: Java, 21¼c.@23¼c.; Maracaibo, 14¼c.@17c.; Laguayra, 14¼c.@17c.; Rio, 9c.@12¼c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 16¼c.@19c.; Jamaica, 14c.@16c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14¼c., all in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been quiet to-day, at reduced prices. Sales since our last, 1,840 bales, including 809 bales to spinners, 407 bales to speculators, and 624 bales to shippers. Also 500 bales deliverable on or before March 1, to a spinner, on private terms; 50 bales Low Middling, January and February, at 22¼c.; 100 bales do. do., 23c. ⅌ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Texas.	
Ordinary, ⅌ lb.	21¾	21¾	22	@22¼
Good Ordinary, ⅌ lb.	22⅜	22⅞	23	@23¼
Low Middling, ⅌ lb.	23⅜	23⅜	24	@24¼
Middling, ⅌ lb.	24⅜	24⅜	25	@25¼

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	20,791
Receipts last week	21,363
Receipts preceding week	22,950
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	211,766
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	597,677
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,328
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	573,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	5,115
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	76,541
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	289,811
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,850
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	488,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	30,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts, from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	643,000
Receipts, same time in 1867	485,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1867	1,951,988
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865 to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,00
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	291,000
Exports, same time last year	204,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,558,787
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	225,000
Estimated stock, same time last year	236,500
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,296
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active, but generally held with more confidence. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,850 bbls., in lots, including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 65@$6 25; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $6 65@$7 15; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $7 15@$8 25, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 90@$7 40 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 65@$6 25
Extra State	6 65@ 8 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 65@11 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 90@ 7 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 45@11 50
Extra Genessee	8 25@11 50
Common to Fancy Extra Missouri	9 35@14 25

Southern Flour is doing rather better; sales have been reported since our last of 560 bbls., at $6 60@$8 20 for poor to fair, and $8 20@$14 50 for fair to very superior Extra, ⅌ bbl. California Flour continues inactive; sales have been made of 270 bbls. at $6 75@$12 as extremes for old and new Extras, ⅌ 196 lbs. Rye Flour has been in fair request at $6 35@$8 45 for inferior to choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales 225 bbls. Corn Meal has been in limited demand at $4 85@$5 35 for Western; $5@$5 15 for Jersey, and $5 80 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Sales 200 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is in less demand at $4 25@$4 65 ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate demand. Spring has attracted most attention, and has been quoted firmer. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 53,500 bushels, including White Western at $2 05; No. 1 Spring (a small lot) at $1 62; No. 2 Spring, poor to good, at $1 49@$1 53; Red State at $1 84, and White California on private terms, ⅌ bushel. Corn has been quoted a trifle higher, but has been lightly dealt in. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 57,000 bushels at $1 11@$1 14½ for unsound and damp; $1 14@$1 17 for sound Mixed Western, in store and afloat; $1 04@$1 12 for new white and yellow, ⅌ bushel. Rye has not varied much; 8,000 bushels Western were disposed of at $1 50 ⅌ bushel. Of Barley, a small lot of French was reported sold at $2 15 ⅌ bushel; market dull. Nothing doing in Malt. Oats were advanced materially in price, but buyers did not evince much willingness to operate freely at the rise; and the aggregate of the dealings was moderate. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 89,000 bushels, at 77c.@78c. for Western, and 80c. for choice State, ⅌ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale has been in fair supply at 55c.@65c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 25 for poor to choice, for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw continues inactive at 70c.@95c. for short and long, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in limited request and heavy, including American at 10c.@20c. for new, and Foreign at 15c.@20c. ⅌ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to prime, 10c.@12c.; New-York State, choice to fancy, 18c.@20c.; Eastern, common to prime, 10c.@12c.; Eastern, choice to fancy, 15c.@18c.; Wisconsin, common to prime, 10c.@12c.; Wisconsin, choice to fancy, 15c.@18c.; Michigan, 10c.@16c.; Yearlings, of all grades, 5c.@10c.; Foreign, 15c.@20c. ⅌ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 18,113 hides; sales 95,300 hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. DAY & Co., 18,700 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21¼@23 lbs., 22@22¼c., gold, usual selections; 4,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, to arrive, 22 lbs., private terms; 3,000 Dry Buenos Ayres Seconds, 21@22¼ lbs., 19¼c.@20c., gold, as they run; 10,000 Dry Buenos Ayres Army, 21@22 lbs., 18c.@18¼c., gold, as they run; 30,000 Dry Montevideo, to arrive, 22 lbs., 21¼c.@22c., gold, usual selections; 21,000 Dry Rio Grande, to arrive, 20@21 lbs., 22c., gold, usual selections; 500 Dry Central American, 22 lbs., 18¼c., as they run; 1,000 Dry Matamoros, 24@25 lbs., private terms; 3,100 Dry Texas, 20@25 lbs., part 21c., currency; 1,000 Dry-Salted Maracaibo, 30 lbs., private terms; 600 Wet-Salted Texas, 60@70 lbs., private terms; 2,400 City Slaughter, 55@80 lbs., private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 40,000, (same time last year, 140,600—year before, 94,300,) and 250 bales, as follows: 25,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, Montevideo and Corrientes; 15,000 Dry Mexican and Texas; 250 bales East India Cow and Buffalo. Imports for the month of November were 220,767 Hides and 147 bales from foreign, and 36,756 from coastwise ports. Total, 257,523 Hides and 147 bales, against 219,603 during the same month last year, and 200,594 in 1866.

LEATHER—Sole has been in moderate demand and firm in price. Week's receipts, 65,000 sides. We quote: Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Light Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Middle Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Bellies Cropped, Good, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 28c.@29¼c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 28¼c.@29¼c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 27c.@28¼c.; Hemlock, California, Good Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 26¼c.@27¼c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 25c.@26¼c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Damaged, all weights, 24¼c.@26¼c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Poor, all weights, 20¼c.@22¼c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 38c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Middle, 38c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Middle, 41c.@43c., cash, ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been in limited request, including Porto Rico at 42¼c.@65c.; Cuba at 35c.@50c.; English Islands at 48c.@53c.; New-Orleans at 60c.@78c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quite dull, including Spirits Turpentine at 45¼c.@47c. ⅌ gallon; Crude at $3 75@$4; Resin at $2 35@$8 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 50@$3 50; Pitch at $3@$3 12 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Have been inquired for to a limited extent only, including Crude Whale at 98c.@$1; Bleached Whale at $1 15@$1 20; Crude Sperm at $1 85@$1 88; Unbleached Whale at $2@$2 05; Lard Oil at $1 35@$1 50; Red Oil at 82¼c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at 90c.@95c.; Olive, $2 35@$2 40 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues inactive at 17¼c.@18¼c. for Crude in bulk; 22¼c.@23c. for do. in bbls., and 31c.@34c. for refined in bond, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been lightly dealt in at essentially unchanged prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 850 bbls., in lots, at $25 62@$26 for New City and Western Mess; $25 75@$26 for Old Western Mess; $21 50@$24 37 for New and Old Prime Mess; $25@$25 50 for thin Mess; $19 50@$20 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. City Dressed Hogs continue quiet at 10¼c.@11c. ⅌ lb. Western are dull and nominal at 10c.@10¼c. ⅌ lb., with a light offering as yet. Cut Meats rule quiet at former prices. Sales equal to 140 packages at 12c.@15c. for Dry Salted and Pickled Hams; 10c.@11¼c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon continues in demand at former prices. Sales 1,000 boxes, including Cumberlands for forward delivery, at 12c. Short Rib at 13c.; do., here, at 14c.@14¼c.; Long Rib on private terms; Long Clear at 14c.; and Strettords at 14c. ⅌ lb. Lard is quiet, but held more firmly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 575 tierces and bbls. at 14¼c.@16c. for Poor to Choice, chiefly at 15¼c., for Prime City, and 15⅝c.@15¼c. for Good to Prime Western Steam, ⅌ lb. Beef has been less active at $13@$16 50 for Plain Mess, $16@$20 for Extra Mess, and $9@$12 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 225 bbls. Tierce Beef is in slack request, including New Prime Mess at $27@$30, and Indian Mess at $30@$34 ⅌ tierce; Beef Hams are quiet at $30@$32 ⅌ bbl.; sales 150 bbls. Butter and Cheese continue in request.

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb.	43	@45
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb.	42	@44
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb.	41	@43
Cattaraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb.	40	@42
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb.	38	@40
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ⅌ lb.	45	@47
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ⅌ lb.	42	@43
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ⅌ lb.	40	@42
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ⅌ lb.	38	@40
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb.	38	@40
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ⅌ lb.	35	@37
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb.	33	@35
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb.	32	@35
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ⅌ lb.	28	@30
Common Western, ⅌ lb.	25	@27

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ⅌ lb.	18¼	@19
Factory dairies, fair quality, ⅌ lb.	17	@18
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ⅌ lb.	17	@18
Farm dairies, fair to good	16	@17
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	9	@13

SKINS—Have been quiet since our last, including Honduras Deer, 48c.@49c.; San Juan, 42c.@43c.; Bolivar, 33c.@34c.; Sisal, 48c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.; Chagres, 50c.@52c.; Puerto Cabello, 37¼c.@42c.; Para, 48c.@50c., gold, ⅌ lb. Tampico Goat, 52¼c.@57¼c.; Matamoras, 50c.@55c., gold, ⅌ lb. Buenos Ayres, 40c.@50c., currency; Payta, 47¼c.@58c., currency; Curacao, 42¼c.@48c., currency; Cape, 47¼c.@50c., currency; Madras, 50c.@52¼c., each.

SUGARS—Have been held above the views of buyers and have been inactive. Sales have been reported of 218 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10¼c.@13¼c., and 190 boxes Havana, part at 10¼c.@11¼c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars are in moderate demand at 13c.@15c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 55,000 lbs. Tallow at 12c.@12¼c.; 47,000 lbs. Stearine at 14¼c.@15¼c., and 28,500 lbs. Grease at 9¼c.@12¼c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been slow of sale at $1 02@$1 03 ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been very dull to-day. For Liverpool there were taken, by steamer, 15,000 bushels Corn at 6½d. ⅌ bushel; 200 bbls. Pork at 5s. ⅌ bbl.; 50 tcs. Beef at 7s. ⅌ tce. For Malaga, two vessels, with light pipe staves, at $32.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 7, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE, (first act,) and BARBE BLEUE. Characters by Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Irma, Mlle. De Rosa, M. Decre, M. Leduc, M. Aujac, M. Duchesne, M. Guidon and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE LANCASHIRE LASS. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Chas. Fisher, Geo. Holland, A. W. Young, C. H. Rockwell, J. W. Leonard, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Mrs. S. Brown and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT. Characters by Miss Louisa Moore, Miss Edith Challis, Messrs. Rankin, Vane, Ryan, Coleman and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT. Characters by Mlle. Desclauzas, Mlle. Fontanel, Mlle. Rose-Bell, Messrs. Gabel, Carrier, Beckers, Bourgoin and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THE EMERALD RING. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. B. Williams.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THE HUNCHBACK. Leading character by Mrs. Scott-Siddons.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
AFTER DARK. By a powerful cast.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
ILL TRUE-BAD-DOUR, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BONE SQUASH DIABOLO, NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

LYRIC HALL.
No. 725 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.
READINGS. By George Vandenhoff.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES AND PANTOMIME.

NO. 389 BROADWAY.
NOONDAY LECTURES ON PHRENOLOGY, &c.

MINER & BARKER ART GALLERY.
No. 845 Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF T. VAN LERIUS' PAINTING, "ESMERALDA."

PUTNAM'S ART GALLERY.
No. 661 Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF BIERSTADT'S PAINTING, "VESUVIUS."

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
SECOND WINTER EXHIBITION OF PICTURES.

FIFTH-AVENUE ART GALLERY.
5th-av., corner 14th-st.
EXHIBITION OF JEROME THOMPSON'S PAINTING, "HOME, SWEET HOME."

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Dispatches received in London from Paris yesterday announce that everything is quiet in the latter city.

The *Imperial*, printed at Madrid, urges the Spanish Government to concede the Liberal reforms demanded by Cuba, and to guarantee a speedy settlement of the slavery question. It says, however, that the existing insurrection, instigated by American filibusters, must be put down at all hazards. Carlist movements are said to be on foot in Catalonia and Aragon.

The Sublime Porte has, at the instance of Russia, consented to continue diplomatic relations with Greece, but has sent his *ultimatum* to that Government.

The London newspapers are busying themselves making Cabinets for Mr. Gladstone, and no two are alike.

GENERAL.

A terrible steamboat collision took place on the Ohio River on Friday night, resulting in a fearful loss of life. The regular passenger boats *America* and *United States*, plying between Cincinnati and Louisville, came in collision near Warsaw, owing to false signals having been sounded. Immediately upon coming together a quantity of petroleum on board the *United States* caught fire and enveloped both vessels in flames. A scene of horror ensued among the passengers, many of them jumping overboard to escape the flames. It is thought that between seventy and eighty persons, many of them being ladies, were either burned to death or were drowned. Both vessels are reported as entirely destroyed.

A dispatch from Havana says that Salnave attacked the town of Jacmel, Hayti, recently, and was repulsed after losing 300 men. He had also committed outrages against the French and English flags, and vessels of war had been sent for to protect foreign residents and resent the insults put upon them by Salnave. Gen. Monagas, of Venezuela, is reported dead, and it is feared another revolution will be the result.

A dispatch from Havana says that an overflow of the river Rio Seco in Mexico had caused that stream to return to its ancient bed, destroying the towns of Comalcalco and Paraso entirely, and inflicting serious damage on several others. In San Juan the streets were navigated by boats.

Advices from Venezuela, *via* Havana, announce the death, Sept. 18, of Gen. Jose Tadeo Monagas, President of Venezuela. Gen. Monagas was a revolutionary leader for many years, and was one of the most dreaded, because the most popular among the people, of all the prominent men in his country. He fought gallantly to secure the independence of his country, and then led the first revolt against its regularly elected President, Gen. Paez. This insurrection was speedily put down, as were also two others which he instigated. In 1846, however, he was made President, but in 1846 set himself up as a Dictator and attacked the House of Representatives, compelling his new-made friend, Gen. Paez, to take arms against him. Monagas succeeded in sustaining himself, and reigned supreme until 1859, when he was overthrown. Manuel Felipe de Tovar was his successor, having been elected President, but in 1861 Paez was proclaimed Dictator. Marshal Falcon was elected President in 1863, and held office until driven therefrom by Monagas at the head of an insurrectionary army. The death of this ambitious leader is likely to result in another revolution before a successor is chosen to fill the vacant office.

A colored boy named Ben Gray has been arrested at Richmond, charged with having misplaced a switch recently at Temple's Crossing on the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad, and thereby throwing the mail train from the track. After some hesitation the boy confessed to having moved the switch while playing with it, and being unable to replace it. He was committed to answer.

On Saturday morning the jury in the case of Gen. Cole, charged with the murder of L. Harris Hiscock at Albany last Winter, came into Court and asked for instructions. They desired to know if the prisoner, being previously sane, was seized with uncontrollable frenzy at the sight of Hiscock, should be considered sane; also, if one "obstinate juryman" should yield his convictions to the other eleven. The Judge instructed them regarding the first point that it was one which they must decide for themselves, and as to the juryman, if he was honest in his opinion he should maintain it. He further told them that unless they were agreed upon a finding by 3 o'clock he should adjourn the Court till this morning. The jury has not yet reported.

On the night of Nov. 17, Howard A. Cleveland, a young man about 25 years of age, visited his friend, Warren George, at East Orrington, Me., for the purpose of passing the night. Some time during the night Cleveland arose and cut George's throat from ear to ear, nearly severing his head from his body. His mother, an old lady 70 years of age, then helped him to conceal the body in the cellar, after which they robbed the house and fled. The murder has but recently been discovered, and has created a great sensation from its brutal nature. The old lady was arrested a few days since, and young Cleveland was apprehended in Boston on Friday night.

A treaty has just been concluded with the delegates of the several tribes representing the Six Nations, by which they cede to the General Government the lands owned by them in Kansas. The Government agrees, in consideration, to pay the sum of $320 for each and every person entitled to participate in the beneficial provisions of the treaty of Jan. 15, 1838, (about 4,000 in number,) the sum to be invested in United States bonds, to be held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior, the interest thereon to be paid annually to the members of the several tribes.

Three men have just been arrested at Toledo, charged with having placed obstructions on the railroad, near that city, on the 20th of June last, for the purpose of throwing a passenger train down an embankment and plundering the passengers, living or dead. The authorities had given up all hope of tracing the villains, when, a few days since, two of them got into a fight, and Stafford, the one who got whipped, made a complaint and caused the arrest of the other. This last one, named Wetmore, made a full confession of the transaction, implicating Stafford and a man named Smith, all of whom are now in jail.

A Mrs. Bevins, of this City, created considerable excitement in Pittsburg, last week, by causing the arrest of John G. Magle, manager of the theatre there, and Mrs. Gaines Clark, known in the profession as Kate Fisher, on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences. Mrs. Bevins stated that she loaned Mr. Magle $50 and Miss Fisher $150, to enable them to open the Pittsburg theatre, upon representations made by them which subsequently proved false. Manager Magle was held in $300 to answer and Miss Fisher was discharged. A pair of diamond ear-rings, valued at $500, which Mrs. Bevins lost some time since, were traced to the possession of one of the actors of the Pittsburg company, and he restored to the owner a pawn ticket representing them, he having deposited them as security for $100 which he had borrowed. Miss Fisher was also accused of having carried off a child from New-York without its mother's consent, and at the request of that lady the Mayor gave the child to the custody of Mrs. Bevins. Miss Fisher has commenced a suit for slander against Mrs. Bevins, and that lady was forced to give bail for her appearance. On the whole, the Mayor's Court was a scene of considerable excitement for a time.

Mr. Getz, proprietor of a hotel at Zanesville, Ohio, died suddenly of apoplexy on Thursday while chastising with his cane an old vagrant who had stolen his overcoat.

On Thursday night last a passenger train on the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, owing to a misplaced switch at Townsend Station, ran into a freight train, killing one passenger and a brakeman.

At a meeting of the graduates of Harvard College, held in Boston on Friday last, it was resolved to create a fund of not less than $500,000 for the general purposes of the College, and that when the fund shall have reached $50,000 the interest thereof shall be placed at the disposal of the corporation of the College. A committee to complete the arrangements was appointed.

The high school building at Fond du Lac, Wis., was burned on Thursday evening; fire supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Gerald Eaton has been convicted, in Philadelphia, of killing Timothy Heenan, a brother of John Heenan, the pugilist, in June last.

Gov. Cox, of Ohio, has been offered the Presidency of Kenyon College, salary $3,000. He declines the position, and will adhere to the practice of the law in Cincinnati.

Canal navigation has virtually closed for the season. There are a few boats laden with grain still striving to reach tide-water, but it is doubtful if they succeed. The river is not so much obstructed by ice as it is with snow, which has fallen in great quantities in the western part of the State. The canal boat *Loes*, with a cargo of 7,000 bushels of wheat, is reported sunk near Lockport. She was insured for $2,000 and the cargo for its full value.

A boiler in the works of a marble company at West Rutland, Vt., exploded on Friday, instantly killing Lyman Kellogg, the engineer. He was found dead near his engine, with a block of marble weighing over two tons lying across his head and chest.

The steamship *City of Boston*, for Liverpool, while proceeding down the Bay on Saturday, owing to a strong northeast gale which was blowing, ran aground on the Southwest Spit. She thumped on the bank for some time, losing her rudder and rudder post. She was floated off at high water yesterday morning and towed to the City for repairs.

Since Oct. 1, City and County taxes to the amount of $19,493,422 84 have been received.

Cotton was lower on Saturday on a light business. Breadstuffs and the leading kinds of Provisions were held with more firmness, but were not active. Groceries in slack request. Freights very dull, with 510 vessels of all classes in port.

Party Rule in England.

What would be said and thought of Gen. Grant if he should offer Senator Doolittle a place in his Cabinet? Can any man imagine the curses, both loud and deep, that would be poured out upon him? The services he has rendered the country would be forgotten. The faith the people now have in his honesty and good sense would disappear. He would be instantly branded as a traitor to the party, (which is the highest offence known to our political code,) and as false to his principles, and to the men who have put him in power.

Yet this is almost exactly what the Liberal Party in England has done in forming the new Cabinet. Mr. Gladstone as its leader, and as the actual Executive of the British Government, offers the place of Chancellor of the Exchequer to Robert Lowe, formerly a Liberal, but who turned against the party on the Reform bill two years ago,—who assailed that measure with greater vigor, ability and rancor than Mr. Doolittle has ever shown in attacking Reconstruction, and who from that day to this has been "*outside* the party," though he has not acted so openly with its opponents as Mr. Doolittle has with the Democrats. Yet Mr. Gladstone appreciates so highly his talents and the influence which they give him,—and would so much rather have him for a friend than a foe,—that he tenders him the very best position in the Cabinet under his incoming administration.

This will probably be regarded as proof of the slight progress England has actually made in the science of party government, in spite of the Reform bill, as compared with the United States. That the party which is successful in the election, and which thus has absolute control of all the patronage and power of the Government, should actually give a high position to a man who refused to go with it, on a cardinal measure of party policy, shows how little that party knows of the cardinal maxims of party rule or the real secrets of party strength!

If such things are to be done with impunity, what becomes of the well-known principle,—adopted now by *all* parties in this country,—that "to the victors belong the spoils?" How can a party be expected to maintain itself if it is to be thus cut off from the full breasts of Government patronage? What encouragement have politicians to work for a party victory if they see so large a slice of its rewards coolly handed over to a renegade,—to one who deserts the party because he cannot indorse its acts? What right has any party man to a judgment or a conscience of his own? What business has he to "set up for himself,"—to act upon his own convictions of duty, instead of following in the train of his party,—content to obey its behests and to ask no questions?

Mr. Gladstone comes into power with an immense majority,—quite as large in proportion as Gen. Grant will have, and almost as large as the Republicans had two years ago. It is not likely that Mr. Lowe could damage his ascendancy in any way, if he were "left out in the cold," as, on all grounds of party discipline, he ought to be,—nor will he probably add to his present majority if a Cabinet place is bestowed upon him. But Mr. Gladstone is evidently under the impression that the strength of a party does not consist wholly in the number of its votes,—that talent, debating power, sagacity, and high personal character still count for something even to a party which is largely in the ascendant. We have got over all such obsolete ideas in this country. When a party has a large majority of votes,—it can do anything it likes. It needs nobody's support,—and scorns to look outside its own party lines for help. All it has to do is to feed its own followers well, and see to it that not even the smallest "nubbin" of patronage falls to anybody who is outside the party fold.

In this country *party* is the ruling power. The Government is nothing but the party. Whatever aids the party, aids the Government; and whatever don't, don't. The only proper and legitimate mode of aiding the Government, therefore, is to aid the party. Whatever does that is all right; whatever don't do that is all wrong. This fundamental principle of popular government evidently has not yet penetrated the stolid British mind. Parties in England especially, think it worth while to conciliate and compel the confidence and support of their opponents, as well as of their staunch supporters. The general sentiment of the whole country, seems to them worth something; and they try to get it on their side.

They will get over this in due time. They will presently find out that it is quite useless to pay the slightest attention of any sort to anybody, or any class but those who have been their staunch and consistent friends. And as to asking anybody else to aid in carrying on the Government, and giving them the smallest crumb or morsel of Government patronage, the day will soon come in England, as it has already come here, when the caitiff who shall hint at such a thing will be deemed too base and unprincipled to come in contact in any way with the leaders and guides of political affairs. We have no doubt Mr. Gladstone will be thoroughly bastinadoed by the "earnest men" of his own party for the infidelity to its faith and its interests, shown in inviting Mr. Lowe to a seat in the new Cabinet.

Temptations to be Resisted.

The session opening to-day will not be far advanced before Congress will find that firmness and purpose are as essential as industry to the effective performance of its duties. There are certain general ideas of the work before it which no one ventures to dispute. The reduction of expenditures, the revision and reduction of taxation, and the establishment of the finances on a sound basis, are propositions about the mere statement of which there is no room for controversy. Everybody feels that these matters need attention, and that Congress will be criminally negligent if it leave them three months unsettled. Among Republicans, moreover, a conviction prevails that the Government should be stimulated to complete reconstruction as speedily as possible, and that whatever Congress can do to hasten it should be done forthwith.

If the settlement of these questions were as easy as their enumeration, the path of Congress would be clear enough. It might call up each in succession and go ahead. But except on the single question of retrenchment, a diversity of opinions, of plans and even of purposes exists which can only be overcome by sagacity and strength of will. The cutting down of expenses is a simple, straightforward task. If the published abstracts of Departmental reports may be credited, more than one of the Secretaries will show how large savings may be effected. Whether this be the case or not, of the fact that large savings are possible, there is no doubt, and it remains for Congress to take care that these be pushed to their uttermost limit. The country is a unit on this if on nothing else—that as fast as the exigencies of the public service will admit of reductions, they shall be made, without reference to the caprice of officials or the interests that have grown up around things inherited from the war. A demand so urgent and so just is not likely to be rejected.

Passing to other matters, the prospect is not quite so bright. All are agreed that our fiscal system requires revision and amendment. With all the changes of last session, the system is still susceptible of reform. It is not as carefully adjusted, not as wisely and honestly administered as it ought to be. There are evasions to be prevented, knaveries to be punished, defects to be remedied, wants to be supplied. These form a large part of the work to be performed, and the moment they are touched, we may look for the intrigues and influences by which corrupt combinations sway the course of legislation. This will be temptation No. 1, and upon the ability of Congress to resist it depends, in part, the thoroughness of its effort. Again, vigorous retrenchment will render possible a further reduction of taxes. The tempter will then reappear in behalf of special classes, and we shall witness a contest to determine whether the saving called for by the country operates to its benefit, or for the profit of interests represented in the lobby and adroit in their greediness before Committees. These interests will be heard from yet further in connection with the tariff. They are the hypocrites and Pharisees of the fiscal world, and after standing at street corners, and for a pretence making long speeches about retrenchment and taxation, will suddenly throw off disguise and come out as high-tariff men. They made their appearance toward the end of last session, notwithstanding the fact that by abolishing what were called the industrial taxes, Congress had virtually added at least ten per cent. to the profits of manufacturers. The same classes are organizing for another attack. They succeeded in pushing through the present exorbitant scale of customs' duties, on the plea that the internal taxes necessitated protection against the foreign producer, and, in equity, the removal of these taxes should be followed by a reduction of the tariff. That would be fair to both manufacturer and consumer. The manufacturers, however, or a portion of them, having got relief in one shape, actually ask bonuses in another shape; and the virtue of Congress will be tested when the issue thus raised comes up for decision. Sinister temptation is at war with duty, and we shall see how the country fares between them.

The financial question is beset with temptations of another character. The Congressional majority are pledged by their party's platform to improve the public credit and to rectify the errors of our financial system. Two leading objects are to be accomplished: the appreciation of the value of greenbacks, and the funding of the debt at a lower rate of interest. Tributary to these are divers points in Treasury management, such as the use to be made of the specie acquired, and the rule to be adhered to in relation to the currency. It is already evident that the mention of these subjects will evoke countless schemes, and words enough to bury wisdom. The experience of the National Board of Trade, now in session at Cincinnati, exemplifies the trials in store for Congress. The persons assembled are supposed to be intelligent business men; and yet almost every one of them has a pet project for extricating the nation from its financial difficulties. We may be sure that the same scene will be reenacted at Washington, unless Congress adopt at the outset some method of obviating confusion, and adhere to it consistently. To allow every member to air his favorite notions on the floor of the House, and to debate them in season or out of season, will be to damage—not to help—the public credit. What *that* needs, among other things, is a certain fixedness, as the foundation of confidence in the intelligence and intentions of Congress. The proper place for resolutions and schemes, therefore, is the committee-room, where they may be sifted with some prospect of usefulness. Thence should come something like a policy—well-considered and coherent in its details, and resting upon principles that will bear investigation. Work so begun will be entitled to respect, and will command it.

Reconstruction has temptations of another sort. There are plenty of legislators anxious to unsettle. Their motives we will not question. They desire to make what has been accomplished safe, and to make more thorough what remains to be completed. In support of these propositions, we expect to hear appeals to the same feelings and resolves which predominated when the measures now operating were under consideration. But why reopen the subject? Why attempt changes in conditions and agencies which promise to serve as well in the three States still to be admitted, as in those which have been fully restored? The hindrances encountered, so far, have sprung from the Executive rather than from flaws in the law, and with the advent of Gen. Grant these hindrances will disappear. Under a belief that reconstruction is—at least in its plans—a finished work, several of the Southern States are starting afresh in the direction of prosperity, and the whole country is concerned in their success; If the good that has been accomplished is to be maintained, and the peace all hope for is to be a reality under Grant, it would seem to be desirable for Congress to withhold encouragement from efforts tending to rekindle sectional excitement, and to shake faith in the permanence of what has already been done. The temptation to interfere may be great, but for the present, at least, it should be resisted.

The Erie Railroad Locomotive "George G. Barnard."

Travelers have noticed that locomotives on the Erie Railway have heretofore been designated by numbers. One has lately appeared, rumor says, though we have not been to see it, bearing in letters of flaming gold, the name of "George G. Barnard." We have no knowledge for whom it was named, nor why it has a name at all, nor shall we venture a guess. Whether it is a small or large engine; whether it excels in following a crooked track or often gets off the track altogether; whether it steadily carries much or little steam, or is reliable or unmanageable; whether it hauls the gaudy palace car of Gould, Fisk & Co., or leads on a long train of naturalized or unnaturalized Irishmen and Dutchmen, are matters wholly unknown to us. Nor do we know whether it bore Fisk on his midnight journey to Binghamton a week since, upon the train that made such a sudden *ex parte* start from the Long Dock station that, even Detective Captain Young and his experienced aids had no time to get aboard. For anything we know, the name might have been drawn *by chance* from a box, like those of the late Grand Jury that were expected to indict Peter Cooper and the Editor of the Times for libel, and may, as sadly as they did, fail to accomplish the worthy object of the selection. Nor do we know that the selection of that name was not prompted by the purest dictates of gratitude, nor that it is not borne on over hill and valley, as well in the solace of hope as by the power of steam.

We have no knowledge that it refers at all to that renowned Judge whose name is likely to go down to future ages inseparably connected, with whatever of honor or infamy, shall attend the record of the Erie litigation. If this locomotive was really named for him, he may have protested against the christening, as calculated to place him in a false position and to give edge to that censure against which he so lately implored the protection of a Grand Jury. In the absence of any knowledge of the facts, far be it from us to indidate that the two names have any relation to each other.

Yet after all—speaking of the general principle involved, and quite aside from this locomotive or its now celebrated name—why may not locomotives, and steamships, and ferry-boats, and hotels, and theatres, and even drinking and billiard saloons and lotteries and dog-pits, &c., &c., be named after the eminent living, as well as after the illustrious dead?

The giving of a name, like the rearing of a monument, is not from gratitude nor for honor only; it is intended to suggest to everyone who sees it that he should go and do like him who is thus honored and remembered. If he is so doing, it bids him continue so to do.

Then, is it not plain that if monuments were erected to the living instead of to the dead—if the names of living men were used instead of those of dead men to designate what we wish to commend to public favor—that the double advantage would be secured of inspiring the people at the same time that we perpetuated the glory and encourage the well-doing of the great and good man whose name should be used?

Nor is this all. Besides securing such noble ends, is it not manifest that great advantages might be derived from a general designation of things by bestowing upon them the names of distinguished living men, especially if these held high official position?

Every Constable might have his name applied to a dog-pit, and every Deputy Sheriff could expect to see his over at least a lottery office. The Police Captain of the First Precinct could demand that his name should be raised over the front entrance of the Stock Exchange, and Superintendent Kennedy would find his over at least five hundred drinking saloons, if there are so many open after midnight; and even a simple policeman might ask to have his name hoisted in front of a pawnbroker's office, or failing that, at least in front of such stores as habitually encumber the sidewalks.

The Supervisors could fairly expect that their names should be emblazoned in gilt upon the new City Hall, and the members of the Common Council could each claim the christening of an engine-house or a drill-room.

Each Police Justice would need be satisfied with having one or more Broadway saloons named for him, while the Judges of the higher courts, (such of them at least as should not be satisfied with a single locomotive for a namesake,) might justly expect that his name, and perhaps his portrait, would appear on each of a whole line of steamboats or of passenger cars, and perhaps upon one or more hotels.

As for any new lines, they could be named after the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, or the Speaker of the Assembly, while private enterprises brought before the Legislature could be designated by the name of a prominent member.

But we did not intend to exhaust the application of the principle; and it is evident that the locomotive "George G. Barnard" can never be fuller of steam than she is of suggestions.

Corruption in Office.

The *Round Table* closes an article on the alleged corruptions of our City Government, which it represents as no worse than the State or National Governments, thus:

"*That Senators of the United States grow rich in their places is notorious*; of this no one seems ashamed, for this no one denounces them. We in this metropolis are at least of higher tone than the rest of the country in this, that we are ashamed of our municipal misgovernment, and that such City officials as are charged with growing rich in their places are soundly denounced for it. When a Senator who goes to Washington poor and *in six years comes to be rated at half a million* shall be refused recognition everywhere among gentlemen, the vital forces of society will have begun to throw off the disease."

We venture to doubt the truth of these assumptions. It certainly is *not* "notorious" that "Senators of the United States grow rich in their places," and by selling the power which their places give them, for this is of course implied. That such instances may have happened, is possible; but we have never known one, nor do we believe the editor of the *Round Table* can specify a single case to sustain his sweeping assertion. Some ultra partisans have made charges of this kind, we are aware; but they have never proved or even attempted to prove them, and they have never obtained any hold on the public mind. And is it true that we are "ashamed of our municipal Government?" We do nothing to change or reform it. The men in it who do grow rich by selling their votes and their influence, are kept in, to grow richer and richer, year after year; and although they may be "soundly denounced," they are never removed, nor does there seem to be interest enough felt in the matter even to attempt, with anything like earnestness, a reform or correction of this state of things.

MINOR TOPICS.

A large number of the members of Congress passed through this City on Saturday and yesterday. We understand that Gen. Benjamin F. Butler dined at the Manhattan (Democratic) Club on Saturday, the guest of Mr. Richard Schell, who dispensed his elegant hospitality to Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, Gen. Butler, and about a dozen New-York friends of both political parties. We are not aware that Mr. Schell has any design upon Gen. Butler, in the way of his recapture for the great Democracy.

The gold bulls of Wall-street made a good thing for themselves on Saturday by their *canards* about the revolution in Paris, the death of the Emperor, and the war between Russia and Turkey. They will have to keep very busy for some weeks now to sustain themselves, for everything is against them except the *canards*. Even before nightfall on Saturday, the three they started during the day began to fail them; and they will doubtless this week look to Washington for a new supply. The bank statement for the past week, along with a decrease of nearly three millions in greenbacks, exhibited a gain of nearly two millions in gold—being the same amount that was deficient the previous week on account of speculative operations; and the present actual amount of coin in bank here is reported to be over twenty millions of dollars. It is noteworthy that the *canards* which led to the advance of one per cent. in gold had no adverse effect upon the national securities; but, on the contrary, the five-twenties, of all classes, advanced, and showed great strength.

The Rothschild who died lately in France is found to have left an estate of about four hundred millions of dollars. His family is consequently in easy circumstances. In this country he would have passed for a rich man. All classes of people seem to have mourned his death, and his body was followed to the grave by about 5,000 people—chiefly the poor of the neighborhood in which he lived. He is said to have been very charitable, and was universally beloved, which speaks much more in praise of his character than does the enormous wealth he had accumulated.

The trial of the "whisky thieves," including the Kentucky Bourbon Company, is set down for to-day in the United States Court. We infer, however, from the activity with which the telegraph announces the movements of Mr. Fullerton in Washington, and the certainty of his success in securing the removal of the District-Attorney, that we shall have another order from the Attorney-General postponing the trial a little longer. We see it announced by the *Tribune* that "Col. Messmore is taking a quiet, yet at the same time a very active part in the prosecution of Messrs. Courtney and Bailey;" and the *Herald* adds that his accession to Fullerton's side is considered a very significant and very important incident. Considering that he is one of the most prominent operators of the whisky ring and has long been under indictment for frauds on the revenue, we see no room for surprise in the fact that he should join his comrades in working for the removal of the officers who are to try him. We observe, furthermore, that Messmore and some of the other parties indicted claim their discharge, on the ground that *it was promised them by* Mr. Fullerton as a consideration for the affidavits they had furnished him against Messrs. Courtney and Bailey. We once asked the question whether Mr. F. had the President's authority for making such a promise; but we got no answer.

Senator Trumbull, of Illinois, will be a marked man in Congress during the session. He does not intend to concoct or bring in any bill for the regulation of the finances. As he is the only member of either House we have yet heard of who is not "preparing a bill" on this trifling subject, he will certainly attract a great deal of attention. We trust he will not change his present mind.

In the Cole-Hiscock trial at Albany, on Saturday, the jury came into Court for instruction,—making inquiry whether it should be considered insanity, if Cole though sane previous to the homicide, was seized with that "uncontrollable frenzy" when he got within sight of Hiscock. The Judge informed the jury that they themselves must decide this point. The jury must have forgotten all the reasoning of the distinguished doctors who appeared for Cole on the previous trial of this case. That showed clearly enough that mankind in general were afflicted with a latent insanity, which, when developed, became true and practical insanity, which relieved its victims of all responsibility. It is a dreadful doctrine, but "handy to have in the house."

Our Paris correspondent, in a letter published yesterday, called attention to a French law which it is very desirable to have modified. It seems that the law forbids bringing the dead body of any person who may die at sea into a French port. An American named Newberry, of Chicago, died within three days of Havre on board the *Pereire*, and Capt. Duchesne urged the duty which the law imposed on him of throwing the body overboard. Some Americans on board, however, prevailed on him not to do so. But there certainly can be no difficulty, if proper means are used, in securing the repeal, or at least the modification of such a law. Now that the number of Americans constantly going to Europe is so large, it becomes a matter of no little importance that better treatment should be secured for their remains in case of death.

The daily record of crimes in various parts of the country is getting to be appalling. Not merely their number but their nature is shocking beyond precedent. Yesterday's Times, for example, mentioned the case of a mother in London, Canada, who laid her little son four years of age upon the floor and deliberately chopped his head off. A Captain of a bark at Milwaukie, knocked his wife down and stamped her face and body until she was horribly mangled and so dreadfully hurt that she cannot recover. In Kentucky, an old lady of eighty years, with three grandchildren, were murdered for the money they were supposed to have. A nurse in Southwestern New-York, killed an infant of which she had charge because it was fretful. And these are only parts of one day's record. What is the cause of this fearful eruption of the most dreadful crime?

A very spirited protest has been made in Philadelphia against the assertion made by Mrs. Kirk at the Cooper Institute meeting in favor of Hester Vaughan the other evening, to the effect that her counsel, a lawyer named Goforth, had, after getting all her money, virtually abandoned her case, and thus allowed her to be convicted. Quite a large number of the lawyers of Philadelphia unite in saying that this is utterly untrue, that Mr. G. is a lawyer of character and distinction, and that he did everything in this case which his duty to his client required and which was possible. We can hardly suppose that the ladies would make such a statement as this without some warrant of authority; but they seem to have taken too little pains to verify a good many of their assertions at the meeting in question.

Whether or not Mr. Reverdy Johnson settle the *Alabama* question, he is likely to be the agent for settling another question of great international concern—that relating to the rights of foreign-born American citizens in England. In the latest of his speeches that has come to hand (delivered at Brighton) he mentions a number of the points agreed upon between the "two Governments and Lord Stanley and myself." Among other things, it has been agreed "that the laws of citizenship between the two countries shall in the future be the same, and that *the naturalized citizen in either shall in all future time enjoy in all respects the rights of a native citizen*." And so, said Mr. Johnson, "an irritating cause of disturbance, a cause which has more than once threatened imminent war, is closed, and closed, thank God, forever." It will be observed by the passage we have italicised that this question has been settled with England on precisely the same terms that it was lately settled with the German States by Mr. Bancroft. The measure is perfectly fair in simply demanding that American naturalized citizens shall be treated, when abroad, precisely as though they were native-born American citizens. Whatever may be done with Mr. Johnson's other treaties, we have no doubt that this one will be as promptly approved by the Government and ratified by the Senate as Mr. Bancroft's German treaties were.

In velocipeding, as in skating, he who hesitates is lost. The secret of safety is equilibrium, and that, at first, is only to be gained by boldness and speed. Let those who intend gaining the new accomplishment recall the back-falls and starry visions of their first skating days; and, remembering when they first found safety in audacity, apply the same relentless rule to this velocipedal exercise.

Commodore Vanderbilt and the Erie Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

New-York, Sunday, Dec. 6, 1868.

In your paper of the 6th instant is an alleged extract from a paragraph in the *Evening Post* of Saturday, as follows:

"The Erie fight assumed a new and interesting phase to-day. The Erie Railway Company paid to Mr. Vanderbilt, for the stock in his hands last Spring, the sum of $3,500,000, and a bonus of $1,000,000, in order to stop the suits instituted by Messrs. Schell and others."

The above statement is altogether false. I have had no dealings with the Erie Railway Company, nor have I ever sold that Company any stock or received from them any bonus.

As to the suits instituted by Messrs. Schell and others, I had nothing to do with them, nor was I in any way concerned in their settlement.

Very respectfully yours,

C. VANDERBILT.

The following paragraph from Mr. Jay Gould's report, which we published at length yesterday, relates to the same subject:

"At a meeting of the Executive Committee to-day, the President was directed to commence suits against Cornelius Vanderbilt for the recovery of the $1,000,000 subsidy paid him, and to compel him to take back the $6,000,000 of stock at the $2,000,000 originally paid him by the Company.

Suits were to-day commenced against Daniel Drew to compel him to account to the Company for the profits of several years in the Lake Erie steamboats, amounting to $1,000,000; another against Daniel Drew, R. H. Berdell, D. B. Eaton, John Arnot, Samuel Marsh, A. S. Murray, W. B. Skidmore, H. L. Pierson, Thomas W. Gale, comprising the old Board, to compel them to take back the $1,800,000 Buffalo, Bradford and Pittsburg bonds, which were saddled on the Erie Railway Co. after the enterprise had proved a total failure; the actual loss to this Company in operating the road since Jan. 1, 1866, the date of the lease, being $238,991."

WASHINGTON.

The Forthcoming Session of Congress—Senator Sumner's Universal Suffrage Bill—The President's Message.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Sunday, Dec. 6.

The morning trains to-day brought a very large number of Senators and Representatives, insuring a quorum, without doubt, to-morrow. The session being a short one, the hotels are getting a much larger proportion than usual of members as permanent boarders. Among others who have arrived are Senator Grimes, of Iowa, whose health is completely restored, Senator Frelinghuysen, of New-Jersey, and Congressmen Blaine, of Maine, and Robertson, Ketcham and Laflin, of New-York.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

Various amendments to the Constitution on the question of universal suffrage will be introduced to-morrow. Senator Sumner will introduce a bill on this subject of a sweeping character. It gives the right to vote for President, members of Congress, State, county and city officers, to every citizen, without regard to race or color, and imposes severe penalties upon any election officer who interferes in any manner in the exercise of this suffrage.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President's Message was sent North to-night by special messenger, the President having concluded to intrust it to the agent of the Associated Press, and to no one else. It is reported to-night that Mr. Johnson will send the Message to Congress to-morrow; the risk of premature publication will thereby be greatly reduced.

THE RAILROAD AND TELEGRAPH.

Senator Ramsey expresses his intention of calling up, at the earliest possible day, the Northern Pacific Railroad bill, as well as the bill for the construction of a national telegraph system, introduced and favorably reported at last session. These measures he deems of the highest national and commercial importance, and he will push them at every opportunity.

GEORGIA POLITICS.

A number of Georgians, headed by Gov. Bullock and Foster Blodgett, have arrived here for the purpose of urging upon Congress some immediate legislation to counteract and defeat the action of the Legislature of that State. The question will be raised whether the Fourteenth Amendment has ever been legally ratified by the State, so as to entitle it to representation in Congress. It will be remembered that the amendment was passed by a body a large number of whose members were themselves disqualified by the very terms of the instrument, and that the members thus disqualified voted almost immediately after to expel, on account of color, thirty of their number by whose votes the amendment was carried, and without whom it would have been defeated. The fact that the Georgia Senators are here, and will present their credentials at once, will bring up the question immediately.

THADDEUS STEVENS.

The Pennsylvania Congress Delegation will meet to-morrow informally, to decide on the course to be pursued relative to the announcement of the death of the late Mr. Stevens, and any other action that may be deemed advisable. Col. Dickey, his successor, will probably make the announcement in the House.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The United States Supreme Court will meet to-morrow, at 12 M., but no business will be transacted. The Court will make their customary call of courtesy upon the President immediately afterward, and then adjourn until Tuesday, when the argument in the legal-tender cases will begin.

GEN. GRANT.

Gen. Grant will return here on Thursday next.

GEN. SPINNER'S REPORT.

Inquiries have been made of the Secretary of the Treasury, by mail and telegraph, as to the reliability of statements purporting to be abstracts of his report on the finances, to some of which he has replied, that owing to the care with which the printing has been guarded, it was not possible for any one to prepare an abstract of the document, or otherwise procure knowledge of its contents. Twenty-six hundred copies of the report of Treasurer Spinner have been printed, the larger number of which he will send to the National Banks. About the same number of the report of the Comptroller of the Currency have been printed, in part for distribution among the National Banks.

AMUSEMENTS.

Dramatic.

THE REVIVAL.

If it be not conceded, it is well known that theatrical matters, just now, are at a low ebb in this City. "Humpty Dumpty," which is pantomimic, and "Ixion," which is burlesque, carry the town. But where the drama pure and simple is played there is apathy. We do not at all lament the fact. The drama for a long time has been too pure and vastly too simple. Water-gruel is pure and simple, but one wearies of it as a regular article of diet. We have gradually descended from gruel to dishwater, and the public hesitated to go to the feast. The principal theatres of New-York are barely making expenses, and none of them deserve to do so. The principal theatres have led the way to wrong, and should be the first to suffer for having done so.

Several years ago it was remarked by a critical sage that the sensational drama had had its day. And so it had—in the Bowery. Kicked out from that classic locality it stepped gracefully into Broadway, and has been nourished by the vital life of that thoroughfare until now, when its atrophied state seems to indicate dissolution. Practically, it don't pay. Under these circumstances it is proper for an intelligent and public spirited manager to receive an inspiration and to proclaim a revival. Mrs. Scott-Siddons was the first to hold a few preliminary meetings. Revivals are marked by peculiarities of voice and gesture, and by the strangest people "turning up" in unexpected places. All these characteristics have been admirably preserved by Mrs. Scott-Siddons—lured fatally to the stage by the misery of the lecture-room and the idiocy of her friends. The sufferers last week were Shakespeare and Sheridan. The present week claims many victims. We drop a passing tear and proceed. In Twenty-third-street Mr. Booth intends to revive Shakespeare on a permanent basis. It has taken him many months to blast out the rock for this purpose. Let us hope that he may succeed. Mr. Wallack is engaged in the worthy business of bringing out creditably Shakespeare's play of "Much Ado About Nothing." We hear rumors of the tremendous expense to which he has gone, and would much prefer not to have heard them. The most he can do for the play is to present it properly, and the leading theatre of America should claim no credit for doing this. Moreover it depends on acting more than anything else. The paint-pot, thank goodness, is not all potent in the piece.

We must return to the sensational drama. It has gone back to the Bowery, but keeps a handsome lodge in Broadway. What with careful stage production, elaborate scenery and bad bill posting Boucicault's play of "After Dark" seems likely to enjoy a run. Anything good or bad serves the sensational drama, and nothing, perhaps, more so than a law suit. Messrs. Palmer & Jarrett were quite conscious of their opportunities, but notwithstanding their adroitness we may conclude that "After Dark," when its young and dissipated career shall have ceased, will follow the sensational drama to the grave. What will succeed at Niblo's? The terrible thought occurs that Forrest, the Atlas of the drama, may once more display his mighty muscles in the effort to heave the mimic world on his broad shoulders.

We are to have a revival and Shakespeare, as of old, is to be the scapegoat. It is well to know our emotions before they disturb us. We must palpitate in a few weeks on the West side. Should this be premature, we can turn over and convulse ourselves on the East side. *Ad interim* we have the advantage of dying outright cheaply, at the New-York Theatre.

This might not be considered a revival, but it is as much of a revival as we expect.

SHAKESPEARE in New-York is the generic name of three or four people who think they can play certain parts. When the opportunity serves they play them—not for love of SHAKESPEARE, but for love of themselves. The opportunity does not serve often, for the simple reason that our stock-companies are, almost without exception, beneath mediocrity. There is no theatre in New-York that can afford to contrast its present company with its company of five or six years ago. The necessity, indeed, for a good company during that period has not been imminent. Paint-pots, mechanics, liberal managers, and so forth, have supplied all that was wanted. Many admirable artists, feeling that they were not needed, have left. Now, when perchance they might be wanted, they are not to be found.

It is not, however, a managerial revival of SHAKESPEARE that we need. This in its way may be good enough, but its way is business. We need something more radical. We need a revival on the part of the public of the quick, intelligent watchfulness which looks for intellect, not stupidity, on the stage; which, with poor accessories of scenery and costume, can content itself with delightful ideals, and recognise marked idiosyncracies of character; which applauds the word, not the scene, and which, in fact, has something more than eyes for a theatrical performance. The day is near, we hope, when artists will again be remembered. We have pored in the play-bill too long, only to find the names of mediocrities.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The announcements made from the theatres for this evening name but one change: This at the Broadway, where Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS will appear in the new drama of "The Emerald Ring." "After Dark" is to be continued at Niblo's Garden and will be revived at the Bowery Theatre. At the Olympic "Humpty Dumpty" will receive its three hundred and first representation, and "Ixion" will be played for the fifty-seventh time at Wood's Museum, preceded by the farce called "Did You Ever Send Your Wife to Jersey?"

At the New-York Circus the present week is announced as the last of the pantomimic spectacle of "Cinderella," and this evening some changes will be made in the ring performances. A new equestrian *entrée*, entitled "The Four Quarters of the Globe," is to be one of the introductions, and the vaulting and somersaulting act by the entire troupe will be given for the first time this season.

THE ANNUAL REPORTS.

Report of the Postmaster-General—How the Department Can Be Made Self-Sustaining.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 6.

Postmaster-General RANDALL takes very high ground, in his annual report, in justification of the increase in the expenditures of the Post Office Department. The report is unusually full and exceedingly interesting. After setting forth the details of the increased mail service, and the various improvements and reforms established within the past two years, of which full statistics are given, he closes in the following pungent manner:

"The increase of the expenses of the postal service, based as it is upon public necessity and public demand, instead of being cause of discouragement, is a subject of congratulation. The restoration of so large a part of the postal service suspended during the war, and the new service created by Congress since the close of the war, equal to one-third of the amount of service in operation at that time, have produced a less deficiency than existed in time of peace and prosperity previous to 1860. The proportion of deficiency to revenue is far less now than then, notwithstanding the service is very much greater than ever before. In 1859 the sum of the deficiency was only $1,000,000 less than the entire revenue; in 1860 the sum of the deficiency was about $3,500,000 less than the entire revenue; for the year 1868 the deficiency is $10,000,000 less than the entire revenue. The majority of the Southern States have never paid their own expenses for postal service. They will not do so for a long time to come. With the exception of Iowa and Missouri, none of the States or Territories west of the Mississippi River have ever paid a revenue equal to their postal expenses. The cost of the transportation of mails in all new States and Territories, and in all sparsely populated portions of the country, never has been paid by those States or Territories out of their own revenues. It is only as population and business increase, and the country is developed, that the postal service can be self-sustaining. The idea that the Post Office Department can be self-sustaining, in the present condition of the country, is absurd. It cannot be, and ought not to be, for fifty years to come. The revenues will largely increase, and so will expenditures. Ten years hence, I estimate the expenses of the Post Office Department at $40,000,000 and the revenues at $30,000,000. This increase must go on as long as the country prospers, and mineral, agricultural and commercial business increases. The mines are not yet all developed, the lands are not all cultivated, the rivers are not all navigated, the railroads are not all surveyed, the cities are not all built, the sea has not given us all we have a right to exact. Our country is not finished. Until it is finished, he is not a wise nor a sagacious man who assumes that the postal service will pay for itself. The Post Office Department can be made self-sustaining in one way, and that is by cutting off the postal service in the States and Territories where the receipts for postages are not equal to the expenses. This would exclude all but Iowa and Missouri west of the Mississippi, and all the States overborne by the rebellion. It could further economize by withdrawing all aid from the China, Brazil, and Sandwich Islands steamship lines, thus saving $725,000. It could save $995,000 by abolishing the letter-carrier system for the cities. It could also economize to the extent of over $700,000 by overturning the system of postal cars. It is true that, in the public estimation, the letter-carriers for cities are thought to be almost indispensable, but the system costs money and brings small revenue. It is all disbursement and no receipt. What if from twelve to twenty-four hours are saved in the transmission of mails between Washington and Cincinnati, or St. Louis, or Chicago, and the whole West and Northwest, by these traveling post offices, which put off and receive mails while traveling at thirty miles an hour, and which receive mails, make up mails and distribute mails as they go hurrying along? It costs money, and the Government, like a miser, can keep its money in its chest. It gives no return and helps nobody, but is safely hoarded. A halting, timid, illiberal policy like this will save one million and lose twenty. Every dollar put out by the Government in subsidies to build railroads, in subsidies to aid ocean commerce, in liberal appropriations to open lines of travel and develop material resources in a great nation like this, is money put out at exorbitant usury, and will bring returns in the development of material wealth, and in making the nation great and rich and strong in everything of value and interest to a great people."

Report of the Comptroller of the Currency.

The annual report of the Comptroller of the Currency to Secretary MCCULLOCH, which will be transmitted to Congress, with the other Department and Bureau reports, is as follows:

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 10, 1868.

SIR: In compliance with the provisions of section 61 of the National Currency act, I have the honor to present, through you, to the Congress of the United States, the following report:

Since the last annual report twelve National Banks have been organized, of which five are new associations. One was organized to take the place of an existing State Bank, and six were organized to take the place of National Banks previously organized but now in liquidation and winding up, making the total number organized up to October, 1,685. From this number should be deducted fifty-six, leaving the number in active operation 1,629. The banks to be excluded are the following:

Never Completed their Organization so as to Commence Business—First National Bank of Lansing, Mich., No. 232; First National Bank of Penn Yan, N. Y., No. 169; Second National Bank of Canton, Ohio, No. 463; Second National Bank of Ottumwa, Iowa, No. 195.

Superseded by Subsequent Organization with the Same Titles—First National Bank of Norwich, Conn., original No. 65, present No. 458; First National Bank of Utica, N. Y., original No. 120, present No. 1,395.

In Voluntary Liquidation—First National Bank of Columbia, Mo.; First National Bank of Carondelet, Mo.; National Union Bank of Rochester, N. Y.; National Bank of the Metropolis, Washington, D. C.; First National Bank of Leonardsville, N. Y.; Farmers' National Bank of Richmond, Va.; Farmers' National Bank of Waukesha, Wis.; City National Bank of Savannah, Ga.; National Bank of Crawford County, Meadville, Penn.; First National Bank of Elkhart, Ind.; First National Bank of New-Ulm, Minn.; Pittston National Bank, Penn.; Berkshire National Bank of Adams, Mass.; Fourth National Bank of Indianapolis, Ind.; Kittanning National Bank, Kittanning, Penn.; First National Bank of Providence, Penn.; National State Bank of Dubuque, Iowa; Ohio National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Since Oct. 1, 1867—First National Bank of Kingston, N. Y.; First National Bank of Bluffton, Ind.; First National Bank of Skaneateles, N. Y.; First National Bank of Jackson, Miss.; First National Bank of Downingtown, Penn.; National Exchange Bank of Richmond, Va.; Appleton National Bank, Appleton, Wis.; National Bank of Whitestown, N. Y.; First National Bank of New-Brunswick, N. J.; First National Bank of Titusville, Penn.; First National Bank of Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio; First National Bank Cedarburg, Wis.; Commercial National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio; Second National Bank of Watertown, N. Y.; Second National Bank of Des Moines, Iowa; First National Bank of South Worcester, N. Y.; National Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, N. Y.; First National Bank of Plumer, Penn.

Of the banks in liquidation, the following are winding up for the purpose of consolidating with other banks: Pittston National Bank, Pittston, Penn., with the First National Bank of Pittston; Berkshire National Bank of Adams, Mass., with the First National Bank of Berkshire; Fourth National Bank of Indianapolis, Ind., with the Citizens' National Bank of Indianapolis; Kittanning National Bank, Kittanning, Penn., with the First National Bank of Kittanning; First National Bank of Providence, Penn., with the Second National Bank of Scranton, Penn.; National State Bank of Dubuque, Iowa, with the First National Bank of Dubuque; Ohio National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio, with the Merchants' National Bank of Cincinnati; First National Bank of Titusville, Penn., with the Second National Bank of Titusville; National Exchange Bank of Richmond, Va., with the First National Bank of Richmond; Second National Bank of Watertown, N. Y., with the First National Bank of Watertown.

The following banks in liquidation are succeeded by new organizations, which are to take their circulation as fast as it is redeemed, this being the only process by which a change of location can be effected: First National Bank of Downingtown, Penn., succeeded by the First National Bank of Honeybrook, Penn.; First National Bank of New-Brunswick, N. J., succeeded by the Princeton National Bank, Princeton, N. J.; Second National Bank of Des Moines, Iowa, succeeded by the Pacific National Bank of Council Bluffs, Iowa; First National Bank of Plumer, Penn., succeeded by the First National Bank of Sharon, Penn.

The following National Banks have failed to redeem their circulating notes, and receivers have been appointed for them: First National Bank of Attica, N. Y., LEONIDAS DOTY, receiver; Venango National Bank of Franklin, Penn., HARVEY HENDERSON, receiver; Merchants' National Bank of Washington, D. C., JAMES C. KENNEDY, receiver; First National Bank of Medina, N. Y., EDWIN P. HEALEY, receiver; Tennessee National Bank of Memphis, Tenn., WILLIAM A. HILL, receiver; First National Bank of Newton, Newtonville, Mass., D. WAYLAND JONES, receiver; First National Bank of Selma, Ala., CORNELIUS CADLE, Jr., receiver; First National Bank of New-Orleans, La., CHARLES CASE, receiver; National Unadilla Bank, Unadilla, N. Y., LEWIS KINGSLEY, receiver; Farmers and Citizens' National Bank of Brooklyn, N. Y., FREDERICK A. PLATT, receiver; Croton National Bank, of the City of New-York, C. P. BAILEY, receiver; National Bank of Vicksburg, Miss., EDWIN F. BROWN, receiver; First National Bank of Keokuk, Iowa, H. W. SAMPLE, receiver; First National Bank of Bethel, Conn., E. S. TWEEDY, receiver. The affairs of the First National Bank of Attica have been finally closed, and a dividend paid to the creditors of 48 per cent. The affairs of the First National Bank of Newton have been finally closed. The Government claims were paid in full, and a dividend of 40 per cent. paid to the general creditors. A partial dividend has been declared to the creditors of the Farmers' and Citizens' National Bank of Brooklyn, N. Y., of 55 per cent., and to the creditors of the Croton National Bank, of the City of New-York, of 50 per cent. upon all claims approved or adjudicated.

NOTES ISSUED.

The following statement exhibits the number and amount of notes issued, redeemed and outstanding October 5, 1868:

	Notes.	
Ones.		
Issued	8,896,576	$8,896,576
Redeemed	254,754	254,754
Outstanding	8,641,822	$8,641,822
Twos.		
Issued	2,978,160	$5,956,320
Redeemed	73,176	146,352
Outstanding	2,904,984	$5,809,968
Fives.		
Issued	23,106,728	$115,533,640
Redeemed	482,132	2,410,660
Outstanding	22,624,596	$113,122,980
Tens.		
Issued	7,915,914	$79,159,140
Redeemed	142,359	1,423,590
Outstanding	7,773,555	$77,735,550
Twenties.		
Issued	2,219,322	$44,386,440
Redeemed	36,355	727,100
Outstanding	2,182,967	$43,659,340
Fifties.		
Issued	355,181	$17,759,050
Redeemed	17,256	862,800
Outstanding	337,925	$16,896,250
One Hundreds.		
Issued	267,350	$26,735,000
Redeemed	15,583	1,558,300
Outstanding	251,767	$25,176,700
Five Hundreds.		
Issued	13,486	$6,743,000
Redeemed	1,759	879,500
Outstanding	11,727	$5,863,500
One Thousands.		
Issued	4,746	$4,746,000
Redeemed	1,846	1,846,000
Outstanding	2,900	$2,900,000
Total of all denominations outstanding on the first Monday of October, 1868		$299,806,110
Add for fragments of notes outstanding, lost or destroyed, portions of which have been redeemed		455
Total		$299,806,565

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The following is a statement of loans and discounts made by National Banking Associations, 1867:

States and Territories.	Number of Distinct Loans and Discounts.	Aggregate Amount of Loans and Discounts.
Maine	37,838	$50,703,349 37
New-Hampshire	13,529	11,030,942 20
Vermont	30,652	19,085,570 80
Massachusetts	182,300	392,562,183 16
Rhode Island	27,058	67,036,311 10
Connecticut	83,200	105,467,506 31
New-York	545,322	1,668,141,362 30
New-Jersey	111,830	84,098,828 11
Pennsylvania	274,182	352,138,245 20
Delaware	13,439	10,258,133 14
Maryland	45,396	59,094,941 02
District of Columbia	7,814	4,689,302 09
Virginia	23,667	18,757,303 36
West Virginia	9,363	7,810,086 91
North Carolina	4,169	3,967,136 21
Georgia	8,174	18,156,271 47
Alabama	728	1,638,463 50
Texas	851	1,615,071 89
Arkansas	1,765	1,795,782 11
Kentucky	7,114	11,427,829 62
Tennessee	7,810	14,116,503 32
Ohio	75,454	147,287,568 46
Indiana	43,880	48,674,671 07
Illinois	65,395	105,645,384 90
Michigan	35,518	33,606,901 10
Wisconsin	80,279	22,491,388 40
Minnesota	13,810	9,906,349 58
Iowa	29,008	21,785,700 45
Missouri	14,669	39,660,096 85
Kansas	1,650	1,471,809 63
Nebraska	3,251	2,737,775 35
Oregon	252	178,659 31
Colorado Territory	1,755	1,715,399 94
Utah Territory	220	592,275 30
Montana Territory	85	240,646 00
Idaho Territory	65	96,327 19
Louisiana	3,991	11,322,588 36
Total	1,755,283	$3,351,004,665 08

NOTE.—The banks in Mississippi, (2,) South Carolina, (2,) and Nevada, (1,) in all five banks, not having reported, are not included in above.

A statement of the total amount and rate of taxation—United States and State—of the National Banking Associations for the year ending Dec. 31, 1867, is as follows: Total capital, $422,804,666; taxes paid to the United States, $9,525,607 31; taxes paid to and assessed by State authorities, $8,813,126 92, making a total paid to both United States and States, $18,338,734 23.

The following statement shows the amounts and kinds of United States bonds held by the Treasurer of the United States to secure the redemption of the circulating notes of National Banks on the 30th day of September, 1868:

Description of securities.	Amounts.
Registered bonds—Act of June 14, 1858	$805,000
Registered bonds—Act of June 22, 1860	59,000
Registered bonds—Act of Feb. 8, 1861	3,487,000
Coupon bonds—Act of Feb. 8, 1861	1,000
Coupon bonds—Act of March 2, 1861	16,000
Registered bonds—Acts of July 17 and Aug. 5, 1861	58,611,000
Coupon bonds—Acts of July 17 and Aug. 5, 1861	9,000
Registered bonds—Act of Feb. 25, 1862	65,063,300
Coupon bonds—Act of Feb. 25, 1862	4,200
Registered bonds—Act of March 3, 1863	34,142,050
Registered bonds—Act of March 3, 1864, 5 per cent	88,596,150
Coupon bonds—Act of March 3, 1864, 5 per cent	10,000
Registered bonds—Act of June 30, 1864	38,045,000
Registered bonds—Acts of July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864	9,263,000
Registered bonds—Act of March 3, 1864, 6 per cent	3,503,500
Registered bonds—Act of March 3, 1865, first series	27,218,100
Registered bonds—Act of March 3, 1865, second series	10,714,100
Registered bonds—Act of March, 3, 1865, third series	2,287,550
Registered bonds—Act of March 3, 1865, fourth series	185,000
Total	$342,019,950

REPORTS.

The National Currency act requires every association to make a report, exhibiting in detail its resources and liabilities on the first Monday of January, April, July and October, of each year. In addition to this, every association is required on the first Tuesday of each month to make a statement, exhibiting the average amount of loans and discounts, specie and other lawful money, deposits and circulation; and banks not located in the cities named in section 31 of the act are required also to return the amount due them available for the redemption of their circulation.

The quarterly reports, coming, as they do, upon a certain specified day, known in advance, and for which the amplest preparation may be made, can hardly be expected to present the actual working condition of the banks. They are, of course, careful to exhibit the full amount of reserve required, and otherwise a full compliance with all the important provisions of the law. But it is in the large cities, especially in New-York, that this plan proves most objectionable. Gold and stock speculators, knowing that at a certain time the banks will make it a point to have a full supply of lawful money in their vaults, get up combinations for the purpose of producing a scarcity of legal-tender notes, and a stringent money market, so as to depress the market for Government, State, railroad and other securities. National Banks, held firmly to the requirements of the law, are seriously embarrassed by such trickery. Their necessities compel them to have the lawful money at any hazard. Besides the damage resulting from an unnecessary and forced depression of public securities, regular commercial transactions are impeded, suspended, or forced to be carried on at ruinous rates, owing to the artificial stringency thus produced. It is becoming more manifest, as one quarter succeeds another, that the evil is becoming more and more intolerable. Honest industry, regular trade, and legitimate business of every kind, which depend upon the banks for their usual facilities, are subjected to great inconvenience, hardship and loss through the abuses thus practiced.

This state of things calls for a prompt and efficient remedy. This may be found in an amendment to section 34 of the act, authorizing the Comptroller of the Currency to call upon the banks for five detailed statements or reports during each year, fixing upon some day that is past for the date of the report. In this way the condition of the banks may be ascertained at irregular intervals, without previous preparation on their part; and the period when the reports will be called for being unknown to the public, outside operators will be prevented from conspiring against the banks and the honest trade of the country.

This subject is commended to the early attention of Congress.

BANKS IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

Section 42 of the Currency act provides that any association may go into liquidation and be closed by a vote of shareholders owning two-thirds of its stock; that due notice of such action shall be published, &c.; and at any time after the expiration of one year from the publication of such notice the said association may pay over to the Treasurer of the United States the amount of its outstanding notes in lawful money of the United States, and take up the bonds which it has on deposit with the Treasurer as security for such circulating notes, leaving it optional with the bank or its representatives to take up the bonds or not.

Under this provision a bank may go into liquidation, pay off its depositors and other creditors, do no business, have no existence as a bank of discount and deposit, and yet reap all the benefits of a circulation guaranteed by the Government. In some cases the ownership has been concentrated in the hands of two or three individuals, who continue to do business as private bankers, avoid taxation, evade the requirements of the Currency act, and still retain the most profitable feature of a National Bank.

To correct abuse of this kind, it is suggested that national banking associations which go into voluntary liquidation be required to provide for their outstanding circulation in lawful money, and take up their bonds within three or six months; in default of which, the Comptroller shall have power to sell their bonds at public auction in New-York City, and, after paying to the Treasurer the amount of the outstanding circulation of the bank in lawful money, to pay over any excess realized from the sale of the bonds to the association or its legal representatives.

Banks that are winding up for the purpose of consolidating with other banks, or for the purpose of reorganizing at some other and more desirable points, should be excepted from the foregoing requirements.

A CENTRAL REDEEMING AGENCY.

The opinion was expressed in the last annual report from this office that it was important that a system of redemptions for National Bank notes should be established as early as practicable, by means of which they should be made convertible into the lawful money of the country, whether it be paper or gold, at the principal centre of trade. Without repeating the argument then made, the conviction is again expressed that only by rigid, unfailing redemptions at a central point, can the bank currency of the country be kept at a uniform par value.

The prevalent objection to this doctrine is, that it would render the country banks tributary to New-York. While there is strong reason to believe this objection would prove to be unfounded, yet it may be entirely removed by authorizing the National Banks of the country to take the whole matter into their own hands. If Congress should provide by law for the organization of a National Bank in New-York City, without circulation, in which every National Bank should be required to become a stockholder in proportion to its surplus fund, a bank with a capital of from ten to fifteen or twenty millions could be established, which would become the redeeming agency of the whole country, and the clearing-house of all National Bank notes in circulation. It would be owned, controlled and managed by the banks themselves, for their benefit and in their interest. It should have one department devoted exclusively to redemptions and exchanges of currency, and another department devoted to a general banking business. The latter department could be made to pay all the expense of the redemptions and exchanges, and yield a revenue to the stockholders in addition, which would be so much interest on their surplus funds thus invested. Such an institution would prove of incalculable benefit to the banking, commercial and industrial interests of the country. It would place the bank circulation of the country at once upon the soundest footing, and demonstrate practically the fact that the banks stand ready to make their issues not only redeemable, but actually convertible at all times in the great markets of the Union.

Moreover, such an agency, by becoming a place of deposit for that portion of the reserves kept in New-York, would remedy the evils adverted to in my last report, growing out of the payment of interest on the balances of the country banks, and their consequent use by the New-York City banks. The reserves, instead of being loaned on call to speculators and brokers, as is largely done at present, would be held exactly where they would be needed, and would be applied to just the purpose for which they were intended. They would be actual reserves, and at all times available as such; thus adding to the safety and the credit of the currency, and carrying into practical operation the spirit and intent of the law on this subject.

This suggestion is earnestly commended to the consideration of Congress, as tending to reconcile the interests of all sections on the question of redemptions.

THE PERIODICAL STRINGENCY IN NEW-YORK CITY.

A careful study of the bank statements of New-York taken separately, and the application of the facts so obtained to the aggregate statement or abstract of the whole, affords valuable and instructive information.

The abstract shows the total loans to be $163,634,000.

An examination of the statements in detail shows the character of the loan to be substantially as follows:

Commercial or business paper	$90,000,000
Demand loans	68,500,000
Accommodation loans	3,500,000
Suspended loans	1,500,000
Total	$163,500,000

Nine-sixteenths, or rather more than half the loan, is legitimate business paper; the balance is upon call, or for accommodation. The amount loaned on call for commercial purposes is not stated; but reliable information leads to the belief that it is very small. The customs and necessities of trade are of such a character as to preclude loans of this kind. The merchant, with his capital invested in trade, must know when his liabilities are to mature, in order that he may be prepared to meet them. It would be unsafe for him to use money in his business which he is liable to be called on to pay at any moment. Consequently, merchants and others in business where the profits are regular and legitimate, yielding a fair return to skill and industry, cannot afford to borrow money on call. Dealers in money, stocks and gold, constitute almost the only classes of business men whose transactions are of such a nature as to make call loans desirable or profitable; and it is scarcely possible to avoid the inference that nearly one-half of the available resources of the national banks of the City of New-York are used in the operations of the Stock and Gold Exchange; that they are loaned upon the security of stocks which are bought and sold largely on speculation, and which are manipulated by cliques and combinations, according as the bulls or bears are, for the moment, in the ascendency.

In addition to this direct loan of $70,000,000, they furnish facilities by means of certified checks to the same class of operators to an amount ranging from $110,000,000 to $120,000,000 daily, (on the 5th of October the amount was $112,800,000,) and these checks are made to swell the amount of individual deposits. They are credited to depositors as money, and are circulated and treated as money by the banks and by their customers; yet, when ascertaining the amount of deposits upon which they must hold a reserve, or upon which they must pay taxes, the banks invariably deduct all such checks on hand. For instance, on the first Monday of October they reported:

Individual deposits	$224,170,000
But deducting checks on hand	112,800,000
They had actual deposits of	111,370,000

Taking the call loans and the certified checks together, the somewhat startling fact is developed that the New-York national banks furnish $70,000,000 of capital and $112,000,000 of credit for speculation.

The use of certified checks is a direct inflation to that extent; which stimulates the stock market, and keeps the price of a large class of miscellaneous securities much above their actual value, so that the market is feverish and fluctuating, and a slight stringency reduces the prices. Taking advantage of an active demand for money to move the crops, West and South, shrewd operators form their combinations to depress the market by "locking up" money—withdrawing all they can control or borrow from the common fund; money becomes scarce, the rate of interest advances, and stocks decline. The legitimate demand for money continues; and, fearful of trenching on their reserve, the banks are straightened for means. They dare not call in their demand loans, for that would compel their customers to sell securities on a falling market, which would make matters worse. Habitually lending their means to the utmost limit of prudence, and their credit much beyond that limit, to brokers and speculators, they are powerless to afford relief. Their customers, by the force of circumstances, become their masters. The banks cannot hold back or withdraw from the dilemma in which their mode of doing business has placed them. They must carry the load to save their margins. A panic, which should greatly reduce the price of securities, would occasion serious if not fatal results to the banks most extensively engaged in such operations, and would produce a feeling of insecurity which would be very dangerous to the entire banking interest of the country.

The fact that a banking interest with capital and surplus of $100,000,000 can be, and has been repeatedly, placed at the mercy of a few shrewd, though bold and unscrupulous men, is evidence of some inherent defect in its management, and the foregoing statements may serve in some degree to show where the error lies:

1. In demand or call loans to brokers and speculators, on collateral security, by which nearly one-half the active resources of the banks are used directly to foster and promote speculative operations.

2. Certified checks or loans of credit to the same class of men, whereby stocks are inflated and immense operations are carried on daily upon fictitious capital.

3. The payment of interest on bank balances, which, being payable on demand, must be loaned on call in order to avoid loss.

The necessity for making call loans is, in part, owing to the fact that a large fund, belonging to country banks, is held by the New-York City Banks, subject to the payment of interest. This fund is liable to be demanded at any time. But, bearing interest, it cannot be suffered to lie unemployed, and so must be loaned on call. It may be merely a coincidence; but on the first Monday of October, the bank deposits held by the New-York City banks were $68,529,417, and the call loans reported were $68,500,000. These loans, as before, are made to brokers, stock and gold operators, on collateral security, and constitute a large portion of the capital used in speculation. Thus, by a vicious practice, the reserve fund of the country is handed over to the tender mercies of Wall-street and its purlieus.

Not content with the $70,000,000 so absorbed, a fictitious capital of $120,000,000 is created by means of certified checks, which, by an ingenious arrangement, after being traded on the street, are finally traded back to the banks that issue them, without materially increasing or diminishing the cash deposits. Many of the largest and best managed National Banks in New-York deprecate the practice herein set forth, and look with anxiety and alarm toward the final issue; but they are all involved in the danger. The failure of one or more institutions, through reckless management, would endanger the whole. If all bankers were wise and prudent, no law would be required to restrain them; but they are in the position of trustees—trustees for their stockholders, trustees for their depositors, and trustees for the public. If they habitually engage in practices dangerous to stockholders, depositors and the public, the law may be invoked to provide a remedy. It is not becoming that institutions organized under an act of Congress for the public good should so far pervert their corporative powers and privileges as to work detriment to the public interests. If they regard legislative interference as arbitrary and tyrannical, they may have the option of conforming to the requirements of law, or of withdrawing from a system to which they add no strength.

A return to specie payments would be the best remedy for speculation; as every departure from specie value is the signal and incentive for its rise and reign. As a present corrective, however, it is recommended that National Banks be prohibited by law from paying interest on bank balances, and also from certifying checks to be good which are not drawn against actually existing cash deposits standing to the credit of the drawer when the checks are made and presented.

PANICS.

Notwithstanding the fact, however, that the troubles to which the banking interest is liable are caused primarily by the disregard of sound principles on the part of the banks themselves, it is nevertheless true that they do recur from time to time, and that they are usually the cause of wide-spread disaster—disaster reaching far beyond the immediate circle in which the trouble originated, and extending into every branch of trade, and into every section of the country.

When money is abundant, the temptation is very great to find employment for as much of it as possible; and though the danger of too great extension is palpable, and has been demonstrated by experience, yet the majority of bankers are prone to go on, carrying full sail, until they find themselves in the breakers, repeating the same mistakes and suffering the same retributions which they themselves, or their predecessors, have before made and suffered. The facts must be taken as they are found to exist. Panics come; and while it would be wise to learn lessons of wisdom from experience, so as to avoid their recurrence, the fact that we are, and will probably continue to be, liable to panics as long as men make mistakes, or act in reckless disregard of established principles, should be duly considered. Recognizing this fact, it may not be without profit to ascertain the nature of the trouble that prevails in a time of financial pressure.

If banks habitually lend their available means when times are easy, or when there is no extraneous demand for money, it is evident that when an extra demand arises it can be met only by withdrawing or calling in loans previously made. For instance, during the Summer months there is but little demand for money throughout the country generally, beyond the ordinary wants of regular trade, and a large surplus is accumulated in the large cities, principally in New-York. The banks in New-York, with their coffers full to overflowing, seek employment for their money, and loan freely as far as they can find borrowers, and at low rates. Their funds are thus absorbed, and to a considerable extent form the basis upon which a large amount of business is transacted. Abundance of money at low rates stimulates and builds up a certain kind of business, which comes to depend upon the banks for its activity and support. Meantime the grain crops of the West and the cotton crops of the South are gathered, and are made ready for shipment to market. Both are prime necessities to the country at large. They must go forward, and money is required to buy them and to move them. The demand is paramount and must be answered; but it can be met only by withdrawing money that has been absorbed and become the very life-blood of a business built up and supported by its use.

The banks contract their loans, and murmurs are heard of stringency. The crops require all the money in the country to pay for them; but Wall-street demands its share, insisting, and not without reason, that the banks encouraged its speculative operations by tendering means in abundance, and now to withdraw the accustomed support will be ruinous to its interests. The banks, interested so largely in the operations of their customers, cannot afford to call in their loans, or to cut off supplies; their own safety is at stake, and they must carry their customers through, or suffer with them the consequences of a dangerous convulsion, possibly of a fatal collapse.

This is substantially the history of a panic under the present order of things. Possibly it might be prevented by a proper conservatism exercised in season; but prejudice is not the most distinguishing trait of the times. The important question, therefore, is how to relieve the public? There is not money enough in the country to meet all the demands at once. A suspicion that a financial institution is unable to respond to all demands, is almost fatal to its stability; and when confidence is unsettled, judgment loses its sway, and unreasoning panic follows.

THE REMEDY.

If the Treasury of the United States could hold in reserve a certain amount of legal tender-notes in excess of the amount of money in regular circulation, to be advanced to banking institutions at a specified rate of interest upon the deposit of United States bonds as collateral security, a source of relief would be established which would effectually prevent a momentary pressure from being carried to any ruinous extent.

This proposition is not anomalous or without precedent. In time of severe pressure, the Bank of England has been authorized by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to issue its notes in excess of the limitations prescribed in its charter. This was done in violation, or without authority of law, upon the pledge by the Government of an act of indemnity. In our Government, no power to make such pledges exists; and, therefore, any extraordinary provision of the character suggested, must be authorized by law.

The measure is one of relief and protection to the interests of the public at large, and therefore justifiable. If the consequences of overtrading, speculation and otherwise reckless conduct could be confined to the parties or institutions so overtrading or speculating, they might well be left to their own resources; but immense interests are involved which are in no way responsible for the trouble. A financial panic generally extends to commercial circles, and in several instances has damaged the trade and industry of the country to such an extent that its effects have been felt for years. Any measure that would mitigate or prevent such calamities would be a measure of national importance and a proper subject for Congressional legislation.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

The subject of specie payments naturally comes up whenever the currency question is discussed, and much ingenuity has been exercised in devising plans for an early resumption.

The principal obstacle to specie payments may be found in the statement of the public debt of the United States for the 1st of October, 1868, under the head of "Debt bearing no interest," as follows:

United States notes	$356,021,073 00
Fractional currency	32,933,614 17
Making together	$388,954,687 17

of Government notes circulating as money, and designed to take the place of gold and silver by being made "a legal tender for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports" and interest on the bonded debt. As long as the people prefer an inferior currency—inferior because irredeemable and inconvertible except at a heavy discount—they will have it to the entire exclusion of the precious metals. Whenever the people conclude that it is more economical to conduct the business of the country on a specie basis, they can ordain specie payments by making provision through their representatives in Congress for the payment or withdrawal of the present depreciated paper currency issued and kept in circulation by the Government. And whenever the people wish to restore the credit of the nation they can do it through their representatives in Congress, by removing the only embarrassment that stands in the way—by directing that provision shall be made for the payment of a floating indebtedness amounting to $388,000,000, consisting of promises to pay that are never paid—and so establish the fact that the United States is a solvent debtor, able and willing to pay every debt as it becomes due. Specie payments and the restoration of public credit are within the reach, and depend upon the will, of the people of the United States.

FREE BANKING.

When Congress shall inaugurate measures looking to the appreciation of United States notes to a gold standard, the effect of such measures will probably be to diminish the volume of such notes in circulation. To what extent the reduction would have to be carried in order to place them permanently on a specie basis, would at present be mere matter of speculation. Doubtless a large amount might be carried, with profit to the Government and with benefit to the public.

As soon as the effect of such measures becomes apparent, by the gradual approach of legal-tender notes to a par with gold, the restrictions imposed upon the issue of circulating notes by National Banks may be safely removed, provided the establishment of a central redeeming agency in the City of New-York, at which all National Bank notes are redeemable at par, shall be required by law. Any inconvenience resulting from a reduction of legal-tenders may thus be remedied, and the remedy will be in the hands of the only competent judge of the necessities of the case—the business public of the United States.

Respectfully submitted, H. R. HULBURD,
Comptroller of the Currency.

Hon. HUGH MCCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

ANOTHER MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

Robbery in the Sixth Ward—A Man Found in the Hallway of his Residence in a Wounded Condition—Death Ensues Before he Can Give a Clue to His Assailant—Statement of One of the Eye-witnesses of the Affray.

The record of homicides in this City has recently assumed a frightful prominence, both in their number and brutality, and we have now another homicide to publish, the details of which are singularly brief and mysterious. It appears that at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning, THOMAS SCHMIDT, a German, residing in the tenement-house No. 22 Mulberry-street, discovered THOMAS HAMILTON, aged 26, a native of Ireland, and also an occupant of the same premises, lying in the hallway. As HAMILTON was supposed to be intoxicated, SCHMIDT carried him up stairs to his apartments, when it was discovered that the man was insensible from the effects of a stab wound in the left breast. Before medical aid could be procured, HAMILTON expired, without recovering from insensibility, or giving any clue to the identity of his assailant.

Capt. JOURDAN, of the Sixth Ward Police, received early intimation of the death of HAMILTON, and made every possible endeavor to discover the murderer, and ascertained after considerable difficulty, that HAMILTON had been intoxicated on Saturday night, as were also a number of men who were with him. A quarrel and row had also taken place, though no one seemed to have used a weapon. A man named MAURICE FLYNN, aged 29, and a native of Ireland, was understood to have been with HAMILTON during the evening, so he was searched for and arrested, but the Police have so far failed to obtain any evidence against him. Several other persons were also taken in temporary custody as witnesses, though it appeared that they knew very few facts in the case.

During yesterday afternoon Capt. JOURDAN ascertained that BARNEY MOLLOY, of No. 104 Park-street, had made some statements to friends relative to the murder, and he was at once secured. On arriving at the Station-house, MOLLOY made the following statement:

About 12:30 o'clock this morning I heard some men quarreling in the alleyway of No. 19 Mulberry-street, and saw three men struggling there together. Two of the men seemed to be assaulting the third with intention of robbing him, so I called out "stop that, that will do," and at the same time I picked up a man's hat that was lying in the alleyway and put it on my head. The man in the alley called to me and ordered me away or they would rob me also. At that moment Thomas Hamilton, the murdered man, rushed out of the rear building of No. 19 Mulberry-street to see what the trouble was, and as he did so the two men became frightened and ran away, followed by HAMILTON. He was warned away by them, and one of them said, "I have a knife, and will use it." HAMILTON pursued these two men as far as No. 25 Mulberry-street, and when I reached there I found HAMILTON engaged in a struggle with the fugitives, and on his knees. I seized hold of one of the men and knocked him down, when the other ran away. The intoxicated man who had been first assaulted by these two men then shouted "Watch," as he stood at the entrance to the alleyway of No. 19 Mulberry-street. I then let go of the man I had knocked down, and picked up HAMILTON, and we both walked across the street to No. 24; HAMILTON then stood leaning against the railing at the door for a minute or so, when he complained of pain, and said he thought he was cut; I did not believe him, and asked him to go into the house, as he lived there; when we got into the hallway of No. 22 Mulberry-street HAMILTON fell down; I asked him to stand up, but he said he could not; I then went out to inform the Police, and met a young man standing in front of No. 20, so I asked him to assist me in carrying HAMILTON up-stairs; we then took HAMILTON to the first floor of house No. 22 and knocked at a door; a woman on the opposite side of the hallway opened the door and asked "if that was Tommy;" I asked leave to take him into the room, and she assented; we took him in, took off his coat and examined him; I lifted his shirt and he had a small cut on the breast, and thought it was only a scratch, so I told HAMILTON it would be all right in the morning; the young man and I left, and I went home.

Considerable doubt is thrown upon the correctness or veracity of this statement by the Police, who have reason to believe that MOLLOY knows more than he is willing to tell. It appears that three men assaulted JOHN BARRETT, of No. 174 Cherry-street, in the alleyway, and robbed him of his pocket-book and gold watch. BARRETT was intoxicated at the time, and when he shouted "watch" Officer McGRATH, of the Sixth Ward Police responded, and finding, on his arrival at No. 19 Mulberry-street, only BARRETT, who was acting in a disorderly manner, he arrested BARRETT and took him to the Station-house. The officer saw no struggle in the street at all. When BARRETT was examined in the Station-house, it was found that he had HAMILTON's hat on, and it was subsequently ascertained that MOLLOY had BARRETT's. A round-crowned hat without any lining, is also in the possession of the Police, for whom no owner has yet been found. HAMILTON was both intoxicated and disorderly on Saturday night.

Coroner KEENAN assumed control of the case yesterday, and will hold an inquest at the Franklin-street Police Station to-day at 10 o'clock.

Two More Deaths from Violence.

Mr. JAMES THOMAS ROBERTS, connected with the New-York Press as a short-hand reporter, died on Saturday night at Bellevue Hospital, from the effects of injuries sustained at the hands of some unknown men about a fortnight ago, in Thirty-fourth-street, near Second-avenue. Mr. ROBERTS, in some unintentional way, angered the gang of rowdies as he passed them, when they assaulted him and beat him severely on the head and body. Deceased leaves a widow and a large family. No trace has as yet been obtained to the identity of his assailants.

The Board of Coroners were early this morning notified that NORMAN L. JOHNSON, the man who was assaulted on the 30th ult, by his wife ELIZA, during a jealous quarrel in their apartments, at No. 178 Forsyth-street, and by her stabbed in the breast with a carving-knife, died at 1 o'clock this morning, at his residence. The wife was arrested soon after the assault, and has remained in the Tombs, to await the result of the wounds inflicted by her. An inquest will probably be held to-day by Coroner ROLLINS, who took the *ante-mortem* statement of the deceased.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Sermon by Mr. Beecher at Plymouth Chapel.

Mr. BEECHER selected as his text the sixteenth chapter of Acts, commencing at the twelfth verse. His sermon consisted of a commentary on the various historical incidents mentioned in the chapter—Paul's journey from Troas to Philippi, his meeting with a certain woman named Lydia, and a damsel possessed with a spirit of divination; the arrest of Paul and Silas, and their confinements in prison; the opening of the prison doors, the astonishment of the keeper of the prison, and his attempt to commit suicide, and the sudden change in the behavior of the Magistrates who had cast Paul and Silas into prison.

Mr. BEECHER spoke of the spirit of divination with which the damsel was said to have been possessed. He did not know, he said, what this meant, but there could be no doubt that there had been and now are persons possessed of abnormal powers. It was useless to doubt the fact. All that we can do is to note the phenomenon and trust to time to make clear what is now hidden from us. Mr. BEECHER then dwelt for some time on the conduct of the Magistrates toward Paul and Silas, and spoke ironically of their purity and love of justice. It was not only, he said, in New-York, that we had judges, so shocked at anything wrong, that they immediately cast men into prison without hearing what they had to say. Mr. BEECHER concluded by referring to the conduct of Paul and Silas when told that they would be released from prison, and their manful standing up for their rights as Roman citizens.

Popular Amusements Condemned.

A sermon was preached last evening, at Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, in Thirty-fourth-street, by Rev. CYRUS D. FOSS, against popular amusements. Those more particularly inveighed against by the reverend speaker were dancing and the theatre, which, he said, the Bible in spirit condemned, although it actually said nothing against them any more than it attacked slavery and arson. He would not attempt to prove that dancing was in itself a sin, but that, of all amusements, it needed to be guarded against, as leading to sin. In the first place, as practiced, it was injurious to health. All people should be asleep before midnight; and in regard to young women, the tight dresses they wore at dances suppresses the added breathing caused by the added exercised. Colds, too, were often engendered by the night air which culminated in disease and death; and, moreover, dancing tended to develop unholy passions. He thought young ladies should blush to allow such physical familiarities as existed in round dancing. In Paris, where women are supposed to be most corrupt, dancing is universal. CICERO had said that no sober man would dance unless he happened to become insane, and ADAM CLARK had enlarged considerably upon the evil effects of the exercise and upon its perverting influence on himself personally. In mentioning the theatre, he thought it and the opera were parallel in worldly frivolity, and both corrupting in their influence. Much music abounded in corrupting effects, and the language of operas was often very reprehensible. It was a question, whether a word sung was not the same as a word spoken. The theatre among all nations has been a moral pest. It arose in Greece with the naked orgies in the worship of Bacchus, 600 years before Christ, and was written against in Greece as early as the year 400 B. C.; and frequently among the Romans, LIVY considered it more infectious than the plague, and SCIPIO, PLUTARCH and SENECA all spoke against it. In 1580 it was protested against in London, and in the early Congress of this country a resolution was offered confirming it, and urging that any placeholder who attended a theatre should be turned out of office. The speaker deplored the late dancing exhibitions in this City. A young lady of his acquaintance, he said, had been to one without knowing its nature. She had been seen there by a gentleman friend, and would never afterward allow him to allude to the occasion. He adverted to the proposals sometimes made that the theatre should be reformed; and said it was like the suggestion once made by a lunatic, that the Devil should be baptized and let loose upon the world.

Protestantism Not a Failure.

In contradistinction to certain sermons that have lately been delivered in this City, entitled "Protestantism a Failure," Rev. DAYTON K. LEE delivered a discourse last night at the Bleecker-street Universalist Church, advertised as "Protestantism not a Failure."

The speaker considered that every reform and every improvement was a protestantism against error, and that all reformers who have in any way benefitted the world from Christ downward, have been Protestants, Christ protested against Judaism and its prejudices, Abraham against the heathenism of his period; the apostles and the apostolic fathers were protestants against the theological errors of their times, as were successively the Noventians, Donatists, Paulitians, Leonists, Waldenses, LUTHER and CALVIN, with their respective followers—WESLEY, CHANNING and BALLOU. The speaker did not understand that Protestantism ever had a creed which it considered as final. He thought it had never been so vigorous and successful as now. It has cast off Papal errors, and is now casting off the doctrine of eternal punishment. Many of the early fathers taught the doctrine of universal salvation for the first four centuries. Universalism was not condemned till the Church Council of the year 533. The speaker thought that the many sects protesting against the old church would finally unite in an enlightened creed, and form again a universal Catholic Church. He considered the grandest triumph of Protestantism to be the great American Republic, and that Protestants should stand together and work together for good laws and free thought. The discourse was listened to with much interest, and betrayed considerable learning, enlightenment and ability.

Ritualism at Rev. Dr. Ewer's Church.

At Rev. Dr. EWER's Christ Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, yesterday, "Vespers, being the office for opening the Afternoon Session of the School of Catechumens," drew together a small congregation, for the most part composed of ladies, at 3:30 P. M., when the services commenced. The church was lighted with gas, and candles were burning on the altar. The school children assembled at 2:45 P. M. in the school-room and marched in procession into the church. Preceding them, singing a Processional, came boys in white gowns, one in advance of the rest bearing aloft a staff, on which was a wooden cross fancifully carved. Next came the men of the choir similarly clad, then two boys bearing lighted tapers, and following them, the minister, in white robes with a red collar. The ceremony was conducted yesterday according to a very High Church form, which will hereafter be observed on these occasions.

The minister, in catechising the pupils, educed the history of the Creation, the Fall, the Flood and the Patriarchal Church. He explained the incarnation and told the children that when the *Magnificat* was sung tapers were lighted, in order to express joy for that event. At the close of the service the procession marched out, in the same order in which it entered, the boys chanting. The congregation remained for awhile after the minister and choir had left, apparently uncertain whether all was over, and then gradually retired.

PERSONAL.

Gen. GRANT arrived in this City yesterday morning, and put up at the St. Nicholas Hotel. He will be present to-night at the dinner of the St. Nicholas Society, and to-morrow evening will be entertained at the Union League Club.

OLE BULL, the distinguished violinist, was aboard the steamship *United States*, which collided with the *America* on the Ohio River Friday night. More fortunate than many of his fellow-passengers, Mr. BULL escaped unscathed.

Miss C. W. CONANT, of Brooklyn, has been appointed to the Professorship of Fine Arts in the Rutgers Institute. Miss CONANT studied her profession under Mr. EDWIN WHITE, and is a talented and accomplished artist.

Mr. H. L. BATEMAN celebrated by a delightful social reunion, last evening, the anniversary of his birthday. The guests, who included numerous representatives of the local and foreign Press and most of Mr. BATEMAN's opera-bouffe artistes, met at Pike's Music Hall.

Mr. GREENWOOD, formerly manager of Barnum's Museum, is about to deliver a series of lectures on Palestine.

Mr. J. B. GOUGH will, to-night, deliver a lecture on "Circumstances" at Steinway Hall.

The Science of Dentistry.

Among those to whom operative dentistry is more indebted as a profession of science, prominently stands Dr. M. LEVETT, of this City, whose extended research and original applications will ever give him a commanding position in the front rank of his profession. His last great invention—the suction cellular plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web base—for artificial teeth is undoubtedly one of the most important. The plate is so light and natural in feeling that it ceases to be an annoyance almost immediately after application, and although extremely elastic, is immensely adhesive, strong and durable. In short, it is an exact and natural substitute in every particular, and we take great pleasure in recommending it.—*Evening Express.*

No. 27 East 20th-st., fifth house from Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

The Lucius Hart Manufacturing Co.,

No. 6 Burling-slip, foot of John-st., offer their fine stock of SILVER-PLATED WARE at very low prices until the 1st of January. Tea Sets, Coffee Urns, Ice Pitchers, Casters, Staple and Fancy Articles in great variety for HOLIDAY PRESENTS. The oldest Plated Warehouse in New-York.—*Advertisement.*

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Use the Automatic Clothes Washer and Boiler. Dispenses with labor and wear of clothes. Send stamp for circular. Depot No. 19 Cortlandt-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

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We open our new warerooms with a full and entirely new stock of grand, square and upright piano-fortes, made from the same scales as those exhibited by us at the Paris Universal Exposition, when we were awarded the HIGHEST RECOMPENSE OVER ALL COMPETITION.
Pianos to rent. Also for sale, a large stock of second-hand pianos of various makers, all in THOROUGH REPAIR AND GOOD ORDER.

Arctic Overshoes, first quality, $3.
Napoleon Top Boots, $10.
Double-sole Calf Boots, box toes, $7 50.
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Recommended by the first dentists. Sold by all druggists.

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A Man Pays $2 or $5 to a Doctor, but Dr. WOLCOTT, at no cost, stops pain at No. 170 Chatham-square, New-York. More than 10,000 affidavits prove these facts.

MARRIED.

APPLETON—SLADE.—On Tuesday, Nov. 24, at the Clarendon Hotel, by Rev. Wm. H. Cook, Assistant Minister of St. John's Chapel, EBEN APPLETON to ISABEL, daughter of John Slade.

BULL—PHILLIPS.—At Trinity Chapel, on Saturday, Nov. 28, by Rev. Cornelius Swope, D. D., WM. B. BULL, of Quincy, Ill., to JOSEPHINE A. PHILLIPS, of Watertown, N. Y. No cards.

JOHNSON—HOWE.—On Thursday, Dec. 3, at the Brick Church, by Rev. James O. Murray, D. D., HENRY L. JOHNSON, Jr., to CARRIE D. HOWE, daughter of Benj. F. Howe, Esq., all of this City.

MERRILL—HODGES.—On Thursday, Dec. 3, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, W. N. M. MERRILL to LYDIA HODGES, eldest daughter of P. H. Hodges, all of this City.

MORSE—BAYLEY.—On Tuesday, Dec. 1, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Thomas Dawes, GEORGE L. MORSE, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to HATTIE A., daughter of Capt. Richard C. Bayley, of Nantucket, Mass.

PASCHAL—HARPER.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 5, at the residence of Henry A. Scovell, by Rev. H. D. Northrop, Hon. GEORGE W. PASCHAL, of Austin, Texas, to Mrs. MARY L. HARPER, of Salisbury, Conn.

STORM—JENKINS.—On Thursday, Dec. 3, at Christ Church, by Rev. F. C. Ewer, D. D., JOHN B. STORM to ANNA EVELINE, youngest daughter of James E. Jenkins, all of this City.

DIED.

BILSBORROW.—On Sunday, Dec. 6, ROBERT BILSBORROW, aged 73 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, the 9th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 82 Madison-st., near Catharine-st.

HOUSEWRIGHT.—On Saturday, Dec. 5, at the Westmoreland Hotel, Union-square, of consumption, EMILY JANE HOUSEWRIGHT, in the 33d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from St. Ann's Church, 8th-st., on Monday morning, Dec. 7, at 10 o'clock, at which time a High Mass of Requiem will be performed.

JAMES.—At Bergen, N. J., on Sunday, Dec. 6, REBECCA STEVENSON, wife of Thomas W. James, Esq., aged 43 years.

Funeral on Tuesday, the 8th inst., at 2 P. M., from St. Matthew's Church, Sussex-st., Jersey City.

LUDLOW.—At Westchester, on Friday, Dec. 4, CHARLES AUGUSTUS LUDLOW, 21 years of age, son of Robert H. Ludlow.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday next, the 8th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, from St. Peter's Church, Westchester, without further invitation. Carriages will be in attendance at Mott Haven Station, Harlem Railroad, on arrival of the 10 o'clock A. M. train from the City.

OLDS.—At Centreville, N. J., on Saturday, Dec. 5, Mrs. JANE N. OLDS, wife of S. A. Olds, of this City.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at Trinity Church, Bergen Point, N. J., at 1½ o'clock on Tuesday, the 8th inst. The trains leave New-Jersey Central Railroad Depot, foot of Liberty-st., at 1 P. M.

O'HARA.—On Sunday, Dec. 6, of pneumonia, EDITH, daughter of C. E. and Kate O'Hara, aged 10 weeks.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, the 8th inst., at 2 P. M., from No. 45 West 47th-st.

O'REILLY.—At his residence, No. 46 Washington-square, on Sunday evening, Dec. 6, Dr. JOHN O'REILLY.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

RUSSELL.—On Saturday, Dec. 5, JOSEPH MINOTT, son of Wm. D. and Martha W. Russell, in the 7th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this day, (Monday,) Dec. 7, at 2 P. M., from No. 11 Bridge-st., Newark, N. J.

SPENCER.—At Menton, France, on Thursday, Dec. 3, in the 20th year of his age, LAWRENCE D. SPENCER, late of New-Haven, Conn., son of William Spencer, deceased.

TALMAGE.—At Somerville, N. J., on Friday, Dec. 4, SOPHIA VAN VEGHTEN, relict of Thomas Talmage, in her 69th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday next at 2 P. M., at the Second Reformed Church, Somerville.

WILLIAMS.—On Saturday, Dec. 5, Capt. THOMAS WILLIAMS.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Redemption, East 14th-st., at 1½ o'clock this day.

The remains of ISAAC M. LEVY, whose death and funeral services were heretofore announced, will be taken to Green-Wood for interment this (Monday) morning at 9 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the residence, No. 7 East 73d-st., near 3d-av., to take any friends who may desire to accompany the remains to the Cemetery.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
A RARE OPPORTUNITY.
Being about to remove on 1st of January, we are prepared to close out, AT RETAIL, our splendid wholesale stock of
CHROMOS AND FRAMES, STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS, ALBUMS, CARVED BRACKETS, &c.
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Retailing at manufacturers' prices.
All goods warranted.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.
JOSEPH S. MARTIN, carpenter and builder, of Gowanus, South Brooklyn, aged 60, florid complexion, gray hair and beard, and wearing a gray suit, with black overcoat and stiff felt hat, has been missing from his home and business since Saturday morning, Dec. 5, about 11 o'clock.
Information from any person knowing him, or who has seen him since that time, will be gratefully received by his family, at his residence, 4th-av., near 17th-st., Brooklyn, or addressed to G. M. MARTIN, No. 122 Broad-st., New-York.

WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—Persons who have been taking Cod Liver Oil will be pleased to learn that Dr. WILBOR has succeeded, from directions of several professional gentlemen, in combining the pure oil and lime in such a manner that it is pleasant to the taste, and its effects in lung complaints are truly wonderful. Very many persons whose cases were pronounced hopeless, and who had taken the clear oil for a long time without marked effect, have been entirely cured by using this preparation. Be sure and get the genuine. Manufactured only by ALEX. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston. In New-York by druggists generally.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.
Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.
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POLITICAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—The Executive Committee will meet at Headquarters, corner Broadway and 23d-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, at 8 o'clock.
P. C. VAN WYCK, Vice-Chairman.
A. J. PLUMB, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

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PROPOSALS FOR
$75,000
CITY CEMETERY STOCK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until TUESDAY, Dec. 15, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of Seventy-five Thousand Dollars of "City Cemetery Stock," authorized by chap. 177, laws of 1868, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Nov. 20, 1868.

Said stock is to be issued for the purpose of providing means for the purchase of a plot of ground by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, within the boundaries of this State, suitable for a public cemetery or burial ground additional to the plots now used by them for such purpose.

The stock will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed on the 1st day of August, 1888.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain the sums awarded to them respectively, together with any premium thereon.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for City Cemetery Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if the interests of the Corporation require it.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 23, 1868.

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COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS.

STOLEN.

The public are cautioned against negotiating Stock Certificate of the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank of New-York, No. 466, ten shares, issued Aug. 29, 1862, to L. GEORGE SPRING, who has stopped transfer and made application for new certificate.

PACIFIC RAILROAD (OF MISSOURI) Six Per Cent. twenty-year bonds, principal and interest payable in gold, one of the safest and most profitable investment securities in market, constituting a first lien on the above important trunk road, already fully completed, with earnings nearly doubly sufficient for its entire interest account. For sale by SCHUYLER SKAATS & BROTHER, Bankers, No. 19 Broad-st.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY OF ALLEGHANY COUNTY, MD., NO. 119 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 8.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed from the evening of SATURDAY, 12th, to the morning of the 28th December instant, prior to the election of directors, to be held on 24th instant. M. A. MYERS, Secretary.

OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, Dec. 7, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

GREENEBAUM, BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 24 BROADWAY.
NATIONAL PARK BANK BUILDING.
CHICAGO HOUSE: H. GREENEBAUM & CO.
DRAFTS FOR £1 AND MORE
ON ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND CONTINENTAL EUROPE.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Traveler's use available in all parts of the world.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.

Interest allowed on deposits.

CINCINNATI, SANDUSKY AND CLEVELAND RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE, SANDUSKY, OHIO, Nov. 21, 1868.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF this Company due Dec. 1, 1868, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Union Trust Company, No. 73 Broadway, New-York. RUSH R. SLOANE, President.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUSTEES of the Green-Wood Cemetery will be held at the office, No. 30 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 7th day of December next, at 12½ o'clock. J. A. PERRY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

All money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 166 NASSAU-ST., SUN BUILDING,
Opposite City Hall.

OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 o'clock.

Six per cent. interest allowed, free of tax.

CHAS. K. GRAHAM, President.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1868.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

Southwest corner of Bowery and Canal-st., N. Y.

SIX PER CENT. interest paid, free of Government tax, on all sums from 5 to 5,000 dollars. Open every day from 10 to 3, and in the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 7.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000 paid by UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK. Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight-st. Assets, $5,450,231 34.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL OIL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 241 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1868.

DIVIDEND NO. 8.

The Board of Trustees of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable at this office on demand.

By order. E. C. STURGES, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NO. 26.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 145 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of two per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, from the earnings for the six months ending Dec. 31 inst., payable at the office of the Treasurer, on and after Jan. 20, 1869, to the holders of said stock, as shown by the books of the Company at the close of business, on the 21st December inst.

The transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 21st inst., and opened on the morning of the 21st January prox. O. H. PALMER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 28th day of December next, to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company, on the 5th day of December next.

The Transfer Books of the Preferred and Common Stocks will be closed on SATURDAY, the 5th day of December next, and reopened on SATURDAY, the 26th day of December next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 5, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR AND ONE-HALF (4½) Per Cent.—free from United States Government tax—will be paid to the stockholders of this Company, or to their legal representatives, on the 2d day of January next, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in the City of New-York.

The transfer-books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. of Saturday, 19th December instant, and reopened on the morning of Monday, 4th January, 1869.

WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 25 East 21st-st.,
Reopened MONDAY, Sept. 21. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. For full information, see circular. Address as above.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,
Nos. 487, 489, 491 5th-av., New-York.
The 122d Quarter of the Institution, (the 6th of the College,) will begin on Wednesday, Nov. 25.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

WM. MASON & THEODORE THOMAS'
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
No. 129 Fifth-avenue, near 20th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14. Classes now forming. Circulars forwarded. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 149 Madison-av.

MISS LUCY J. TALLMAN
Will open a school for teaching Object and Perspective Drawing, also French, at No. 604 6th-av., MONDAY, Dec. 7.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS
DANBURY, CONN.
F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children, combining thorough and systematic education with home care and training. Resident French teacher. No extras. For circulars, address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, teach book-keeping practically. They also remove stiffness or trembling, and make elegant business penmen. Apply day or evening.

FEMALE INSTITUTE—BEDFORD, WESTchester Co., N. Y.—A Family Boarding School for girls, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. E. BOLTON. Reopened Sept. 22. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars obtained of Mr. J. Bates, No. 155 Broadway, or address Principals.

A LADY HAVING A PLEASANT COUNtry home, convenient to the City, would like to take under her care one or two little children; would be willing to take the entire care of an infant. Address, immediately, H. L., Box No. 1,534 Post Office.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

ARITHMETIC, BOOK-KEEPING, WRITing, grammar, spelling, &c., taught at TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 260 Bowery, day and evening. Ladies' Department.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 126 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—A first-class Boarding School for both sexes. Term opens Dec. 28.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J.

W. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 BROADWAY.—Boys prepared for business or College.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S SCHOOL, NO. 40 Irving-place, reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED LADY TEACHER desires a position in a family in this City where instruction, for two hours daily, in the English branches, Latin, French or Music, will be received as an equivalent for board. Address Miss M. B., No. 39 Bond-st.

A GERMAN LADY, EXPERIENCED IN teaching music, French and English, would like to give lessons for her board. Address Rev. Mr. SOHLINGER, No. 663 9th-st., New-York.

A YOUNG LADY FROM CONNECTICUT, an experienced teacher, wishes to teach in a family or school; can teach four languages, mathematics and music. Address C. M., Box No. 106 Times Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A GOLD, OPEN-FACED, CHRONOMEter-balance WATCH and CHAIN, with the name of Wm. F. Ladd, New-York, on the face; supposed to have caught on the button of a gentleman's coat, corner of 45th-st. and 6th-av., on Sunday morning. Whoever returns the same to CHAS. F. ALLEN, No. 39 William-st., or No. 123 West 45th-st., will receive a liberal reward.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON THURSDAY EVENing, from No. 206 West 34th-st., a black and tan SLUT. The above reward paid by returning her.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

We respectfully announce, that by order of Mr. E. W. BURR, Receiver and Trustee for the creditors of John A. Reed, we shall sell at auction, without reserve, commencing on MONDAY, Dec. 7, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and continuing until all is sold, the very large and valuable stock of superb, artistic and

SOLID GOLD AND DIAMOND JEWELRY,

DIAMONDS, RUBIES, EMERALDS,

and other precious stones, now on exhibition at the store,

No. 791 Broadway, opposite Grace Church, New-York.

In this very valuable collection will be found the finest EMERALD and SAPPHIRE ever imported; also the finest first-class DIAMONDS of old and new mines; RUBIES, EMERALDS, PEARLS, OPALS, STONE CAMEOS of the great artists, mounted in the most artistic manner; jewelry of all descriptions of the latest and most elegant styles, embracing a very large assortment of BRACELETS AND SETS in enamel and precious stones; a large and superb assortment of DIAMOND RINGS, EAR-RINGS and SETS of new designs; also a specialty of SOLITAIRE RINGS and EAR-RINGS of the finest water and cut; also ladies' CHATELAINES and LEONTINES, gents' and ladies' WATCHES of the best makers and finish. LOCKETS, SEAL RINGS, SCARF PINS, CHAINS, &c., of the best workmanship and finest gold, and other superb jewelry incidental to a first-class Broadway establishment.

Also, a number of FINE CABINET PAINTINGS and MOSAICS, GEMS by eminent masters. The GOODWILL AND LEASE OF THE PREMISES, with the VALUABLE IMPROVEMENTS AND FIXTURES, viz.: SAFES by HERRING, AXMINSTER CARPETS, elegant carved and inlaid CASES and FURNITURE by HERTER, will be sold on last day of sale.

We assure the public that never before has so valuable a STOCK OF ARTISTIC WORK been offered at auction in this country.

Very respectfully,
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

The goods are now on exhibition as above until further notice.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE TO SETTLE AN ESTATE OF A VALUABLE WOOLEN MILL AND MACHINERY, AT NEWARK, N. J.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9, at 1½ P. M., on the premises:

The valuable lots, with the brick buildings thereon, known as the "Union Building," (now occupied by the Newark Woolen Mills,) situated in Newark, N. J., directly opposite the Centre-st. Depot of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, (railroad depot but 150 feet, and steamboat landing 800 feet distant.) Trains run to and from New-York half-hourly every day; time, 30 minutes. The machinery consists of 9 sets 48-inch breakers and 40-inch finishers, 14 jacks, 1 twister of 200 spindles, 7 rotary fulling mills, 4 fulling stocks, gigs, drycoats, hydro-extractors, wool-dryers, 34 broad Crompton looms, cloth dryer, extractors, presses, tenter bars, and everything complete for a first-class cassimere mill. Also, engine, four steam boilers of 130-horse power, shafting, belts, steam, water and gas pipes, &c. The mill is now running, and the purchaser can commence without delay of starting up.

Also, the dwelling-house and lot adjoining, now used by the superintendent. For further particulars and diagrams, apply on the premises or to HENRY J. GARDNER & CO., No. 48 Leonard-st., New-York, or No. 24 Franklin-st., Boston, or to the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

AUTOGRAPHS AT AUCTION.

Clinton Hall Salerooms and Art Galleries.—LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & Co., Auctioneers.

MONDAY, Dec. 7, and following days at 7 P. M., AUTOGRAPHS.

The entire collection of autographs of Mr. O. T. Keeler, of Columbus, Miss.—the result of thirty years' labor in collecting, and consisting entirely of American autographs. Catalogues ready, and autographs on view.

GREAT SALE OF WORKS OF ART.

THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 10, at 7 o'clock—Messrs. Viti Brothers' special sale of selected works of art from the studios of Italy, comprising elegantly-carved classical vases, groups, "The Sabines," "Three Graces," Verde de Prato statuary, ormolu gilt ornaments and figures, Etruscan and Grecian vases, "The Lotta Romana," "Dance of Venus," bisque figures and mantel vases, of designs never before exhibited. Catalogues ready, and goods on exhibition day and evening.

SATURDAY, DEC. 12—150 OIL-PAINTINGS, by Mr. Rossiter, Mr. Culverhouse and Mr. Ream. Catalogues ready, and paintings on exhibition day and evening.

SALE OF ORDNANCE STORES.

By direction of the President of the United States the following condemned ordnance and ordnance stores will be offered at public auction at the Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, on THURSDAY, the 17th December, at 10 o'clock A. M., viz.:

54 cast-iron cannon,	1 boring machine,
Artillery implements and equipments,	1 vertical drill,
	1 hand force-pump,
Muskets, rifles and swords,	Blacksmiths', carpenters'
Infantry equipments,	and finishers' tools,
Spare parts of small arms,	Scrap iron and steel.

Catalogues giving more detailed information can be had by application at the Arsenal, or at the Ordnance Office, Washington City. C. P. KINGSBURY, Brevet Brigadier-General Commanding.

WATERTOWN ARSENAL, Mass., Nov. 17, 1868.

AUCTION SALE OF 5,000 GALLONS OF old cider vinegar, (guaranteed pure,) in lots, corner Market and Ward sts., MONDAY, Dec. 7, 1868, Newark, N. J., to close the business.

D. W. DEMOREST, Agent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship Atlantic, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 20, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, August 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 26, 1868.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 28, 1868.

The above sale is postponed to THURSDAY, October fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 30, 1868.

The above sale is postponed to THURSDAY, January twenty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1868. oct15-lawtoJ21an.

AUCTION SALES.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE AT AUCTION.

50 Parcels of Land,

CONTAINING ABOUT

250 LOTS,

PART OF THE MORRIS ESTATE.

JAMES M. MILLER will sell at auction, TUESDAY, Dec. 22, 1868, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 M., by order of the Trustee,

50 PARCELS OF LAND,

Containing about 250 lots, situated on Central-av., near 171st-st., and three miles south of Kingsbridge.

This tract of land forms part of the Morris estate, and has been in the possession of the Morris family for nearly 200 years. Its advantages of situation cannot be overstated.

It is now proposed to place this section of Westchester County under the direction of the Central Park Commissioners, and the advantages to grow out of that circumstance are incalculable, as the Central-av. Grand Boulevard will run through the property. The communication with the lower portion of New-York City is by means of railroads now in operation, which makes these lots as desirable and convenient as Murray Hill is at the present time.

For maps, diagrams and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

Will be sold at public auction at Fort Monroe Arsenal, Old Point Comfort, Va., on MONDAY, the 28th day of December 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity of stores, consisting in part of the following articles, viz.:

219 field, siege and sea-coast cannon, howitzers and mortars, cast iron (217) and bronze (2) of various calibres.

67 wrought iron gun carriages and cast iron mortar beds.

Large quantity of artillery implements and equipments.

13,249 shot, shell, spherical case, stands of grape and canister for smooth bore and rifled guns of various calibres.

36 foreign model arms of various calibres.

10 Burnside's carbines, in good order.

189 rifled muskets, altered to percussion, calibre .69, in good order.

348 foot artillery swords, in good order.

735 Springfield rifle-muskets, calibre .58.

27 rifles, assorted.

13 sporting rifles and shot guns.

86 light artillery sabres.

272 N. C. O. and musicians' swords.

Infantry accoutrements, horse equipments and small-arm appendages.

Artillery and cavalry bits and iron parts for field carriages.

27,678 cartridge bags (flannel and serge.)

Rope and corn sacks.

Blacksmiths', carpenters', saddlers' and armorers' tools, &c.

Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of cannon, fourteen days for all other stores.

Terms of sale—Ten per cent. cash to be paid on the day of sale, balance on delivery of the goods.

A catalogue of the articles to be sold will be furnished upon application at this Arsenal or at the Ordnance Office, Washington, D. C.

The officer making the sale reserves the right to bid in and suspend the sale whenever the bidding does not come up to the limit that may be fixed by proper authority on some of the articles, or whenever the interests of the United States in his opinion may be subserved by so doing.

T. G. BAYLOR,
Major of Ordnance, Brevet Col. U. S. A., Comdg.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL by auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the storage warehouse of H. G. Haeger, No. 300 West 34th-st., corner of 8th-av.: Parlor, bedroom, dining-room and kitchen furniture, viz.: 15 carpets, mirrors, suites in hair cloth and reps, black walnut bookcases, bureau, washstands, extension tables, buffets, mattresses, feather beds, pillows, together with a large lot of crockery, glassware, &c.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 101 Liberty-st., genteel household and office furniture, &c., including a general assortment.

ON TUESDAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK,

Fifth sale, by order of J. C. Barton, Assignee of the Pendleton & Co. Manufacturing Company, silver-plated ware; also, part of their imported stock of plate and cutlery.

ADJOURNED SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—The sale of ninety-two pairs boots, one hundred and seventeen pairs cacks, one hundred and sixty-seven pairs slippers, seventy-two pairs gaiters, snow-cases, chest of drawers, lasts, dies, &c., &c., the stock of a first-class store advertised for sale Nov. 18, and adjourned to the 25th of November, at corner of William and Frankfort sts., will take place Dec. 8, 1868, at 12 M., at the store of J. A. Pundertord, No. 85 Gold-st., New-York. WILLIAM D. JONES, Assignee.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer, No. 52 Cortlandt-st.

AUCTION.—GROCERIES, HORSE, WAGON, harness, store fixtures—THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 97 St. Mark's-place, near 1st-av., general assortment of groceries. At 12 o'clock, sound horse, new express wagon, harness.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) DEC. 7, AT 11 o'clock, within their store:

133 cases new crop Valencia Oranges.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 27th day of November, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of RAYMOND EGERTON, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York, who has carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition in the City of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

DEC. 5, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 14th day of November, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DANIEL ROSENBOURGH, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 17th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

DEC. 6, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM C. ANNAN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William C. Annan, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 30th day of December, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 5th day of December, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

d7-law3wM*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEE H. NEWTON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Lee H. Newton, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of December, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of November, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

n30-law3wM*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SOLOMON H. MURLIN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Solomon H. Murlin, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of December, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Nov. 27, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

n30-law3wM*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BERNHARD RUDOLPH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Bernhard Rudolph, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of November, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

n30-law3wM

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM W. BURNHAM, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 23d day of December, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 19th November, 1868.

n30-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACQUES GOLDSMITH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Jacques Goldsmith, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 13th day of November, A. D. 1868.

n23-law3wM* JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM W. BURNHAM, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 28th day of September, 1868. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of William W. Burnham, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the 15th day of August, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
n30-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, City of New-York.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 28th day of November, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY WAGNER and JOHN STASENER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, and against the separate and individual estates of each of them, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, or either of them, to them, or either of them, or for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and of each of them individually, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and of the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

DEC. 7, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 19th day of November, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GUSTAVE FRANK, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of Frank Brothers, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 29th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

DEC. 7, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 28th day of November, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES O. WEST, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 18th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, United States Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

Dec. 7, 1868.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JULIUS OPPENHEIMER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—At the City of New-York, in said District, on the 3d day of December, A. D. 1868.—To the creditors of Julius Oppenheimer: Take notice that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Julius Oppenheimer, of the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of December next, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said District, before Mr. Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where you may attend and show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

GEO. F. BETTS,
Clerk of the District Court for said District.

d7-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWIN R. CARROLL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—At the City of New-York, in said District, on the 5th day of December, A. D. 1868.—To the creditors of Edwin R. Carroll: Take notice that a petition has been filed in said Court by Edwin R. Carroll, of the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York, in said District, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 30th day of December next, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where you may attend and show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

GEO. F. BETTS,
Clerk of the District Court for said District.

d7-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN A. WILSON and EPHRAIM H. HILL, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John A. Wilson and Ephraim H. Hill, late firm of Wilson & Hill, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared bankrupts, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of December, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Nov. 13, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

n30-law3wM

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM PHILLIPS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—At the City of New-York, in said district, on the 18th day of November, A. D. 1868.—To the creditors of William Phillips: Take notice that a petition has been filed in said Court by William Phillips, of the City of New-York, County of New-York and State of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 30th day of December next, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 202 Broadway, in New-York City, in said district, before Mr. Isaac Dayton, Register in Bankruptcy, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where you may attend, and show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

GEO. F. BETTS,
Clerk of the District Court for said District.

d7-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS M. COZZENS, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Thomas M. Cozzens, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 19th day of August, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.—Dated City of New-York, 14th day of November, A. D. 1868. JOHN TODD, Assignee.

d7-law3wM* No. 202 Broadway, City of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH BELL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Joseph Bell, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 30th day of November, 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

d7-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES H. CHURCH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles H. Church, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 16th day of October, A. D. 1868.

d7-law3wM* I. M. ANDRUSS, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of STEPHEN B. BABCOCK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Stephen B. Babcock, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 6th day of November, A. D. 1868.

d7-law3wM* JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM PHILLIPS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaac Dayton, Esq., Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William Phillips, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 24th day of October, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
d7-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE TWIN RIVER SILVER MINING COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York the 23d day of November, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the Twin River Silver Mining Company, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, which has been adjudged bankrupt upon its own petition by the District Court of said district. R. B. CANFIELD, Assignee.

n23-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSIAH C. WATERS, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice of sale.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of the sale at public auction, on the 17th day of December, 1868, at 10½ o'clock in the forenoon, at the auction rooms of Robert Haydock & Son, No. 6 College-place, in the City of New-York, a lot of silver-plated and Britannia ware, being the whole of the remaining stock belonging to the estate of the said bankrupt.

JOHN TODD,
JOHN F. CURRAN, } Assignees,
No. 202 Broadway, City of New-York.

NO. 14.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM T. STOUTENBURGH, bankrupt—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William T. Stoutenburgh, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 22d day of October, A. D. 1868.

n23-law3wM* JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARCUS KRONFELD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Marcus Kronfeld, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 13th day of November, A. D. 1868.

n23-law3wM* JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.

First-class Furniture, in parlor, library and chamber suites, of newest styles.

Our entire stock warranted.

BOHNENKAMP & SOSSAU, Manufacturers,
No. 224 Broadway, (between 21st and 22d sts., N. Y.)
All orders from the country promptly attended to.

FURNITURE. FURNITURE.

AT G. W. SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S,
No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts.
We manufacture and sell all kinds of furniture, in suites or single pieces.
RETAIL AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

Also, mattresses, bedding, looking-glasses, &c. Goods warranted and delivered free. Self-rocking and other cradles. Furniture made to order. Goods boxed for shipping. Note the number.

DRY GOODS.

CLOSING OUT AT A TERRIBLE SACRIFICE!

50 pieces BARATHEA CLOTHS, $4 per dress, former price $7 50.

40 pieces LUSTRE CORDS, 35c. per yard, former price 70c. per yard.

35 pieces LUSTRE CORDS, 50c. per yard, former price 85c. per yard.

30 pieces LUSTRE CORDS, 70c. per yard, former price $1 per yard.

25 pieces LUSTRE CORDS, 90c. per yard, former price $1 25 per yard.

40 pieces OUPE CLOTHS, very fine, 75c. per yard, former price $1 25.

1 case PRINCESS CLOTH, $4 50 per dress, former price $7.

21 pieces of LUPIN'S BOMBAZINES, $1 10 per yard, former price, $1 50.

25 pieces ENGLISH BOMBAZINES, $2 per yard, former price $2 75.

N. B.—ASTRAKHAN, SEAL-SKIN AND BEAVER CLOAKINGS AT DECIDED BARGAINS.

JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 Broadway,
Opposite Tiffany & Co's.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

No. 686 Broadway.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

CURTAINS

AND DECORATIONS,

For Parlors, Reception-Rooms, Libraries, Dining-Rooms, Halls and Sleeping-Rooms,

OF THE LATEST PARISIAN DESIGNS.

HOUSE-FURNISHING LINENS, QUILTS AND BLANKETS.

Table and Piano Covers.

WINDOW SHADES.

RICH HOLIDAY GIFTS.
INDIA SHAWLS.
VELVET, ASTRAKHAN FUR AND SEAL-SKIN CLOAKS,
RICH THREAD LACE POINTES,
GOLD AND SILVER EMBROIDERED RECEPTION ROBES,
RICH GLACE AND FAILLE SILKS,
&c., &c.
ALSO,
RICH LACE CURTAINS,
RICHLY EMBROIDERED TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
&c., &c.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

RICH LACES
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
have just received an invoice of
EXTRA FINE
REAL POINT AND BLACK CHANTILLY LACES,
IN
SHAWLS, SETS, COLLARS,
CAPES, FICHUS, PARASOL COVERS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, BARBES,
COIFFURES, &c.;
INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS,
IN GREAT VARIETY AND TO ORDER, EXPRESSLY FOR RETAIL SALES.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
WE HAVE CHEAP GOODS THIS WEEK!!
FROM AUCTION.
BONNET, SASH AND TRIMMING RIBBONS!!!
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.
Southeast corner of Allen and Grand,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
COLORED AND BLACK SILK BONNET VELVETS at 75c., $1 50 and upward.
Cheap line of REAL LYONS SILK MANTILLA VELVETS.
BLACK AND COLORED SATINS, PLUSHES, &c., CHEAP.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
CHEAPEST REAL LACES in this City, comprising THREAD, POINT APPLIQUE, VALENCIENNES, &c.
SEVERAL HUNDRED REAL THREAD VAILS, HALF IMPORTER'S COST.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, SETS, COLLARS, CUFFS, &c., &c.
All our KID GLOVES clearing out.
New designs in WINTER GLOVES, HOSIERY, UNDER-GARMENTS, &c.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
NEW DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
ORNAMENTS, BUTTONS, GIMPS, SILK FRINGES, &c., &c.
Colored and shaded SILK VELVET RIBBONS at half last month's prices.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
WORK BOXES, WRITING DESKS, MOROCCO SATCHELS AND BAGS, EMBROIDERED SLIPPERS, TOYS, WAX DOLLS,
And an endless profusion of FANCY ORNAMENTS.
Also, full line of Corsets from 50 cents upward, Skirts, &c.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
NEW FEATHERS AND IMPORTED FLOWERS.
BIRDS OF PARADISE, PRICES DOWN.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
HAT DEPARTMENT.
EVERY DESIRABLE SHAPE FOR INFANTS, MISSES, BOYS AND LADIES.
PRICES STILL LOWER.
FROM AUCTION:
REAL BARGAINS IN KNITTED AND WOVEN WORSTED SHAWLS, HANDKERCHIEFS, SONTAGS, SCARFS, HOODS, NUBIAS, &c., &c., WORTHY ATTENTION.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Southeast corner of Allen and Grand sts.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
BEST ITALIAN KID GLOVES,
in white, party colors and all the fashionable shades, $1 per pair.
1,000 Real Thread Lace Collars, 75c., $1 and $1 50, warranted worth $1 50 to $3.
Real Thread Lace Vails, $4; former price $9.
Black Thread and Guipure Laces.
Real Point Laces, Collars, Sets, Handkerchiefs, Coiffures, Barbes, &c.
Breakfast Embroidered Linen Sets,
Embroidered and plain Linen Handkerchiefs.
Ladies will have a golden opportunity to purchase the richest Lace Goods at less than Gold cost.
BENNETT WILLIAMS,
No. 477 Broadway.

FANS.

Ladies who anticipate the pleasure of attending the balls of the season, will do well to call at Mme. CARLER'S New Lace Establishment, No. 28 Union-square, where they will find a very elegant assortment of Thread and Point Lace Fans, "Pannier" Capes, and other rich laces of entire new designs and great variety. Also, rich Headdresses, Flowers, &c.

THE LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH AND ENGLISH HATS, FOR LADIES', MISSES, AND CHILDREN'S WEAR, THE IMPORTATION OF THE LATE MRS. E. A. HONEYWELL, NO. 921 BROADWAY, (CORNER 21ST-ST.) IS NOW BEING OFFERED TO HER LATE CUSTOMERS AND STRANGERS, AT COST.
CHARLES R. HONEYWELL, Adm'tr.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, VELVETS, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
NEW GOODS AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
ELGER'S,
Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

"MAISON DE DENTELLES," NO. 9 WEST 23D-ST., 5TH-AV. HOTEL.—Rich black lace shawls, laces of all kinds, and French embroideries cheaper than ever, to close out this superb stock by Jan. 1, at retail.

M. A. DOUGLASS IS OFFERING A select stock of CLOAKS, UNDERGARMENTS, LACES, &c., &c.
No. 13 East 17th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

AN INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SCARF makes a pretty Holiday present, and can be had of me from $4 to $35. JAMES RUSSELL, No. 33 East 20th-st., near Broadway.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS, FOR holiday presents. Am now offering very choice goods in this line at attractive prices. J. RUSSELL, No. 33 East 20th-st., near Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S.

FINE TABLE-CLOTHS

AND NAPKINS EN SUITE,

OF NEW DESIGNS AND GREAT VARIETY, IN MOSAIC, EGYPTIAN, MOIRE ANTIQUE, ARABESQUE, EXPOSITION, OLYMPIQUE, &c.

TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,
NO. 809 BROADWAY.

CHARLOTTE C. SMITH WILL SELL HER entire stock of rich French Cloaks, in Velvet, Silk and Cloth; Opera Cloaks and Sacques, at greatly reduced prices, to close the business. 1,168 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of children thoroughly, dressing hair, &c.; or assist with the chamberwork and to do sewing; has lived in first-class families; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 122 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as cook; would assist with the washing and ironing; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference. Call at No. 221 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., through the hall to the rear building.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR COOK AND laundress, with three years' City reference, a situation in the City, or a short distance in the country, in a small family; does the general work; or as cook in a private boarding-house; wages $12. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, COUNTRY OR CITY, for a large number of excellent Scotch, German, and other cooks, ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, laundresses, houseworkers, young girls, and those lately landed, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A COLORED GIRL, A SITUAtion as sewing or nursery maid to one or two little children, or would sew and do light up-stair work; wages $12. Apply to her late employer, Mrs. R. F. Gregory, Ashburton-av., Yonkers.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A competent Protestant woman; she is an excellent cook; can cook all styles of English or French cooking, bone, lard, &c.; sober, honest, &c.; not afraid of work; very best City references. Call at No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK OR GENeral housework servant by a respectful, capable girl; will be found a superior washer and ironer, economizing, obliging and trusty; best references given. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced woman to care children or do chamberwork; can do up ladies' fineries and French fluting; will go on moderate terms; has undoubted City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WITH ten years' City reference from last place, a situation as nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth. Can be seen at No. 1,288 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS INFANT'S nurse by a Protestant woman who, from long experience, is capable to take the entire care of an infant or one or two grown children; is a good sewer; superior reference. Apply at 58½ West 10th-st., rear building.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, the washing of a family or gentlemen at her own house; plain washing done at 75 cents per dozen; good City reference given. Call at No. 124 3d-av., near 14th-st., rear house.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as seamstress; has no objections to the care of children or chamberwork if required; City reference from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 200 West 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR CHAMBERMAID and waitress, with excellent City reference, a situation in the City or country; takes charge of the silver and dining-room; perfectly competent; wages, $10. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman and her daughter, one to cook, wash and iron, and the other to do up-stairs work. Can be seen for two days at No. 273 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray-st.; City reference.

WANTED—IN THE CITY OR COUNTRY, A situation by a strong, willing girl, as general house servant; a good washer and ironer and a plain cook; four years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 1,288 Broadway, near 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE young woman as laundress; understands French fluting, all kinds of finery and gentlemen's linens; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call at No. 221 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of recommendations, and is thoroughly competent; wages $12; does not object to a large family. Call at No. 1,288 Broadway, near 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUAtion to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; best of references. Apply at No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOman, a situation to cook, wash and iron; is an excellent baker and good laundress; City or country; good reference. Call at 102 East 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress; has good City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in washing; will go to a boarding-house; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation, in City or country, to do housework; is a good plain cook; good reference. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, LAUNdress, or to do the work in a small family; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 18 Jefferson-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all branches of cooking; is a good pastry cook; will go to a boarding-house; best City reference. Call at 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid or waitress; has an excellent City reference. Can be seen at her employers, 15 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG FRENCH WOMAN, a situation as kitchen maid in a gentleman's family under a French cook. Can be seen at No. 45 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PROOF-READER by a lady; good recommendations. Address L. R., Box No. 140 Times Office.

TO EMPLOYERS IN CITY AND COUNTRY.—Wanted, situations for a number of respectable competent help, of all nations and professions, as housekeepers, invalid nurses, children's nurses and family seamstresses, chambermaids, waitresses and laundresses; first-class cooks, understand their business fully; linen and store-room women, pantry-cleaning and kitchen girls, and good plain cooks, washers and ironers; smart girls for general housework; have good reference, and will be found willing and obliging; good situations more of an object than high wages for the Winter. Employers in want of such will please favor us with a call. MRS. WESLEY'S Select Employment Agency, No. 157 4th-av., near 12th-st.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD, CAPABLE servants, German, English, Scotch or Irish, can be immediately suited at CARPENTER'S large first-class Employment Office, (established fifteen years,) No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

SIMMS' SELECT COLORED SERVANTS' Agency, No. 132 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Male and female supplied at the shortest notice to fill every capacity.

ALL WELL-RECOMMENDED SERVANTS for every capacity promptly furnished at the New-York Employment Agency, No. 1,288 Broadway, near 33d-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A PLACE AS COACHMAN AND groom, by an Englishman of long experience; understands his business thoroughly; is generally useful; has good references. Address THOMAS, Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG ENGLISHman, a situation as coachman and to assist in garden; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman and groom; willing to make himself generally useful in a gentleman's family; has good references. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman and groom; is sober, honest, industrious, and can give years of City references from his last employers. Address H. J., Box 209 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a single Protestant young man; understands his duties thoroughly, and has good City reference. Call at No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, or to attend an invalid; thoroughly competent; good City references. ED. EDWARDS, No. 22 Waverley-place.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION in some wholesale house; salary not so much an object as a place where improvement can be made. Address C., Box No. 123 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TO LIVE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., a respectable young woman as laundress and chambermaid, and who can do plain sewing. Apply for two days, from 9 to 10 A. M., at northeast corner of 4th-av. and 18th-st.

WANTED—A FRENCH LADY'S MAID; ALSO, good seamstress and nurse and seamstress, and all respectable English, American, Irish, Scotch, German, French, excellent cooks, laundresses, houseworkers, waitresses, &c., at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A WOMAN AS BOOK-KEEPER IN a large retail fancy dry goods store in this City; a person of first-class ability and unquestionable reference required. Address Box No. 103 Times Office.

WANTED—TRAVELING AND STORE SALESmen in a large and old established woolen jobbing house. Address Post Office Box No. 1,423, with real name and references, which will be confidential.

WANTED—TWO CARPENTERS, TO GO A short distance in New-Jersey. Address N. B., Box No. 111 Times Office, stating where can be seen.

WANTED—A WAITRESS; GOOD REFERences required. Call at No. 124 Wayne-st., Jersey City.

SALESMAN WANTED—FOR AN EMBROIDery department, with a fair reference. Apply at MILLER & GRANT'S, No. 703 Broadway.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—STENCIL TOOL SAMples free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Dec. 12
EUROPE..........LEMARIE....SATURDAY, Dec. 26
ST. LAURENT..........BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Jan. 9

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85. TO PARIS, including railway tickets, furnished on board, First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

CHINA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9
CUBA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16
JAVA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23
AUSTRALASIAN leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30
RUSSIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6
CHINA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD:
Cabin..........$130
Second cabin..........80
Cabin passage to Paris..........145

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

FOR LIVERPOOL. From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAYS.

COLORADO..........3,015 tons..........Dec. 9, at 2 P. M.
NEBRASKA..........3,392 tons..........Dec. 16, at 8 A. M.
MANHATTAN..........2,965 tons..........Dec. 23, at 12 M.
MINNESOTA..........2,965 tons..........Jan. 6.

Cabin passage, $80, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms.

For freight or passage, apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE. favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY

From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

CALEDONIA..........Dec. 12 | EUROPA..........Jan. 2
BRITANNIA..........Dec. 19 | COLUMBIA..........Jan. 9
HIBERNIA..........Dec. 26 | IOWA..........Jan. 16

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.

Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35. Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to HENDERSON BROTHERS.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

TRIPOLI..........Dec. 10 | SIBERIA..........Dec. 31
TARIFA..........Dec. 24 | ALEPPO..........Jan. 7.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP..........SATURDAY, Dec. 12
CITY OF N. YORK (via Halifax)..........TUESDAY, Dec. 15
CITY OF PARIS..........SATURDAY, Dec. 19
CITY OF LONDON..........SATURDAY, Dec. 26

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., tide permitting, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30 and 35
To London	105	To London	35 and 40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42 and 47
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA VIA PANAMA.

THE PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY dispatch a steamer every month, sailing from Panama about the 20th, upon the arrival of the British Mail Steamer at Aspinwall. The Pacific Mail Company's steamer leaving New-York for Aspinwall on the 9th of each month will make the necessary connection. Passengers and cargo booked through from New-York to the several Colonial ports.

A special steamer runs to the newly discovered gold region of Hokitika.

For further information regarding rates of freight, passage money, &c., &c., apply to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP FRANCE, GRACE, Will leave SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin.		Second Cabin.	Steerage.
Outside.	Inside.		
$250	$200	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

FOUR TIMES A MONTH

On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

DEC. 9—ALASKA, Capt. GRAY, connecting with the SACRAMENTO, Capt. PARKER.

Steamer leaving Dec. 9 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco Jan. 4, 1869, for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Dec. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Dec. 10.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Dec. 17.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, via Nassau, Dec. 24.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days. The fine steamship GRANADA, Capt. F. M. HARRIS, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana, $65 currency. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR MOBILE.

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the first-class sidewheel steamer ALABAMA, Capt. LIMEBURNER, on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.

Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf Ports.

For freight or passage apply to I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.

FIRST STEAMER FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

Freight taken as low as by any other line. The favorite steamer, PERIT, Capt. E. A. DELANOY, is now receiving freight at Pier No. 4 North River, and will positively sail on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad. Goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca and Brazos without commission.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship VIRGO, E. BULKLEY, Commander, will sail on THURSDAY, Dec. 10, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail on the following THURSDAY.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC MAIL Steamship Company's steamer ALASKA, sailing on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9, at 12 M.

Freight received at Pier No. 42 North River until 4 P. M. on TUESDAY, 8th inst.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, CALLING AT HAVANA, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

The well known side-wheel steamship BIENVILLE, J. H. BAKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M. DE SOTO follows..........Dec. 19

Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River. No Havana freight received on day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

CORTES..........NELSON..SATURDAY, Dec. 12
MARIPOSA..........KEMBLE..SATURDAY, Dec. 19

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For passage or freight apply to the agents, H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE. OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.

The first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Cabin passage $20.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

AT 4 P. M.

THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS LINE TO BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 500 state-rooms.

BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 4 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express train, at 4:30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that city.

Freight as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 8:30 A. M. M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT, Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL. From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.

Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.

Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

CHANGE OF HOUR.

On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 10, the New-Haven Transportation Company's steamers will leave Pier No. 26 E. R. daily at 4 P. M., instead of 6, as heretofore. Saturday night at 12 o'clock.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER,

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.

Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamboats, NEWPORT or OLD COLONY, Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.

R. LITTLEFIELD, Agent.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 1st, 8 A. M.	Monday, 30th, 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, 3d, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, 2d, 8 A. M.
Saturday, 5th, 11 A. M.	Friday, 4th, 9 A. M.
Tuesday, 8th, 1 P. M.	Monday, 7th, 11 A. M.
Thursday, 10th, 1:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 9th, 1 P. M.
Saturday, 12th, 2 P. M.	Friday, 11th, 2 P. M.
Tuesday, 15th, 6 A. M.	Monday, 14th, 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, 17th, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, 16th, 8:30 A. M.

TROY LINE.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, fare $1 50.—The steamer VANDERBILT will run until the close of navigation, leaving Pier No. 44 North River, near Spring-st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 6 o'clock P. M. Freight received daily.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—WILLIAM P. LOGAN and JOHN P. LOGAN against RUDOLPH HONNEGER and PETER SCHMIDT.—Summons.—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their offices, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and thirty dollars, with interest thereon from Oct. 28, 1868, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Oct. 30, 1868.

MILLER, PEET & OPDYKE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 192 Broadway, N. Y.

N. B.—The complaint in the above-entitled action was this day duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City and County of New-York, State of New-York.—Dated New-York, Nov. 28, 1868.

MILLER, PEET & OPDYKE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—J. C. FAWCETT against RUDOLPH HONNEGER and PETER SCHMIDT.—Summons.—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned, and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in said City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their offices, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and twenty dollars, with interest thereon, from 29th October, 1868, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Oct. 30, 1868. MILLER, PEET & OPDYKE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—The complaint in the above entitled action was this day duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City and County of New-York, State of New-York.—Dated New-York, Nov. 28, 1868.

MILLER, PEET & OPDYKE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—UNION REFINING AND STORING COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH, PENN., against RUDOLPH HONNEGER and PETER SCHMIDT.—Summons.—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned, and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their offices, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of fifteen hundred and seventy-five dollars, with interest thereon from Oct. 29, 1868, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Oct. 30, 1868. MILLER, PEET & OPDYKE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 192 Broadway, N. Y.

N. B.—The complaint in the above entitled action was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City and County of New-York, State of New-York.—Dated New-York, Nov. 28, 1868.

MILLER, PEET & OPDYKE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, NO. 40 BURLING-SLIP, NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, by resolution of the Board of Commissioners of Pilots, passed Dec. 1, 1868, the licenses heretofore held by MARSHALL B. WHITE, JOHN MARTINO and THOMAS METCALFE, as pilots for the Port of New-York by the way of Sandy Hook, have been revoked by said Board, for willful disobedience of the rules and regulations of the said Board of Commissioners of Pilots, and that all persons employing them will be liable to the fine of $100 prescribed by law for such employment.

Shipmasters are cautioned against taking persons from the *Enchantress*, No. 18, as there are no licensed pilots attached to her. By order of the Board, GEORGE W. BLUNT, Secretary.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT-HOUSE, PARK, NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., Dec. 4, 1868.

TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that an additional one per cent. will be added on the 15th inst. to all taxes unpaid on that day. On the 1st of January following interest at the rate of twelve per cent. will be added, to be calculated from the 7th day of October, 1868, to the date of payment. BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,

In great variety and at prices from $10, $12 50, $15, $17 50, $20 to $30 and upward, Manufactured by THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY. ALSO, Hearths, Tiles, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks, Urinals, BILLIARD TABLE BEDS.

Slabs, plain and enameled. Slate work made to order. A discount to the trade.

Quarries and Manufactory, Middle Granville, N. Y. Warehouse and Showrooms, 40 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York. ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND THOSE desiring to obtain MARBLE MANTELS of new designs, carefully selected with regard to taste, elegance and economy, are invited to call at the manufactory and warerooms of FISHER & BIRD, Nos. 97–105 East Houston-st.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED MARBLE and MARBLE MANTELS, RICH and ELEGANT DESIGNS. T. B. STEWART, No. 318 West 42d-st., near Broadway. Branch No. 605 6th-av.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS OF the latest designs, at very low prices, at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEADSTONES, latest designs, at reduced prices. S. KLABER'S marble works, No. 82 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET—WITH BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMily, pleasant rooms, with privilege of parlors and superior table. House modern. A few doors from Coleman House. Unquestionable references required. No. 38 West 27th-st.

AT DEPAU-PLACE—WITH A FRENCH family, neatly furnished rooms for single gentlemen or small families; accommodations for housekeeping, or partial board, if required. J. J. BURNIER, Agent, No. 173 Thompson-st.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED room, second floor, with fire, gas, board for two, (no children,) at $18 a week, in the first-class house No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN FIND a comfortable home with a private family living in their own house, No. 132 East 30th-st. Sabbath-respecting parties preferred.

FIFTH-AV.—NO. 125—MRS. AUSTIN OFFERS commodious floors for four or six persons, with private table; bath-room on each floor; also rooms for gentlemen, with board.

WANTED—BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife in a private Christian family, where there are no other boarders; terms $14 to $16 per week. Address W., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

TO LET—NO. 72 5TH-AV., TWO ELEGANT suites of rooms, consisting of parlor and two bedrooms, each with restaurant or private table.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, SINGLE or en suite, at No. 878 Broadway, in a quiet house, where there are no children.

NO. 1,168 BROADWAY, BELOW 28TH-ST.—Four large furnished rooms, with ample closets, to let, without board; house has all modern improvements.

A HANDSOME FRONT ROOM WITH first-class board, in a private family; all conveniences; terms moderate. No. 216 West 15th-st.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, A ROOM TO SUIT one gentleman. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

ROOMS, EN SUITE OR SINGLY, WITH first-class board; unexceptionable references given and required. Address B., Everett Library, 34th-st.

NO. 13 WASHINGTON-PLACE, FIVE doors from New-York Hotel; Large front room and hall room, communicating, to let with board.

A HIGHLY EDUCATED LADY WOULD like to give French lessons for her board. Inquire at the French Institute, No. 37 West 33d-st.

NO. 1,214 BROADWAY, NEXT DOOR below 3th-st.—A large and elegantly furnished front room to let; it will accommodate two gentlemen.

NO. 58 WEST 23D-ST., FURNISHED rooms with board. References exchanged.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 23, 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for constructing the portion of the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, between the cities of New-Orleans and Mobile, embracing about 2,630,000 cubic yards of earth-work, the delivery of materials for and construction of 4,500 lineal feet of truss bridging, 25,000 lineal feet of pile and trestle bridging, and for delivery of 400,000 cross-ties and other materials, will be received at the Company's office, in the City of New-Orleans, up to 10 o'clock A. M. Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1869.

Maps and profiles of the line, plans of structures and approximate amounts of work to be done, will be exhibited at the same office, on and after December 10, 1868, and blank forms furnished for contracts, specifications, propositions, &c., &c.

All proposals to be addressed to Henry Van Vleck, Chief Engineer for the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, New-Orleans, La.

The Company reserves the right to reject any proposal which for any reason may be deemed unsatisfactory. JAMES A. RAYNOR, President N. O., M. and C. R. R. Co.

Office of the Company in New-York, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of December, 1868, and until 3 o'clock P. M. of that day, for the removal of rock, and grading of school site, on the south side of East 57th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

H. HUNTINGTON LEE,
CHARLES H. LYONS,
T. McMANUS,
PETER EWALD,
JAMES R. DAVIES,
Board of Trustees, Nineteenth Ward.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1868.

ARMY BUILDINGS, CORNER GREENE AND HOUSTON STS., NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1868.

PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE WILL be received by the undersigned until 12 M. WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9, 1868, for supplying the Subsistence Department with the following stores:

350 barrels Pork, prime mess or mess, two iron hoops.
500 barrels Flour.
12,000 pounds Beans, in barrels, full head lined.
15,000 pounds Rice, in oak barrels, head lined.
420 pounds Peas, in barrels, full head lined.
2,000 pounds Hominy, in barrels, full head lined.
25,000 pounds Brown Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
20,000 pounds Cut Loaf Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
20,000 pounds Crushed Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
20,000 pounds Granulated Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
20,000 pounds Coffee A Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
1,000 gallons Vinegar, in 22 gallon painted kegs.
10,000 pounds Soap, in boxes.
15,000 pounds Salt, in barrels, full head lined.
20,000 pounds Rio Green Coffee, in barrels, oak, full head lined.
5,000 pounds Java Coffee, in bags.
1,800 pounds Bacon, in tierces.
5,000 pounds Adamantine Candles.
1,000 pounds Lard, in 5 pound cans.
20 barrels Mackerel.
50 barrels Beef Tongues.
1,000 boxes Table Salt, in original packages.
5,000 pounds Codfish, in 100 pound boxes.
2,500 ½ boxes Sardines.
24 dozen fine Pickles, pint bottles.
600 pounds Mustard, in ¼ pound cans.
500 pounds Allspice, in ¼ pound cans.
800 pounds Cinnamon, in ¼ pound cans.
400 pounds Cloves, in ¼ pound cans.
400 pounds Ginger, in ¼ pound cans.
500 pounds Chocolate, in 25 pound boxes.
800 pounds Vermicelli, in 25 pound boxes.
800 pounds Maccaroni, in 25 pound boxes.
250 pounds Yeast Powder, in ½ pound cans.
1,000 pounds Breakfast Bacon, in 100 pound boxes.
1,000 pounds Smoked Tongues, in 100 pound boxes.
1,000 pounds Smoked Beef, in 100 pound boxes.
1,500 pounds Smoked Salmon, in 100 pound boxes.
1,500 pounds Smoked Halibut, in 100 pound boxes.
50 boxes Turkish Prunes.
100 gallons Pickled Cucumbers, in 10 gallon kegs.
50 dozen Lemon Extracts.
50 dozen Vanilla Extracts.
6,000 pounds Sugar-Cured Hams, in tierces.
300 pounds Sperm Candles, in 30 pound boxes.
2,500 pounds Assorted Crackers, in 25 pound boxes.
150 dozen cakes Toilet Soap.
240 cans Fresh Salmon, 1 or 2 pound cans.
2,000 pounds of English Breakfast Tea.
2,000 pounds of Oolong Tea.
2,000 pounds of Souchong Tea.

These stores are required for immediate delivery.

The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, &c., same as stated in previous advertisements from this office. W. W. BURNS, Brevet Brig.-Gen., C. S., U. S. A.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Bergen until MONDAY, Dec. 28, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for furnishing and laying water-pipes, stop-cocks and fire-hydrants in the following streets and avenues of said city, viz.:

In Bergenwood-av., from Newark-av. to and through Bergen-av. to Myrtle-av.; in Palisade-av., from Bergen-av. to and through Communipaw-av. to New-York Bay; in West Grand-st., from Palisade-av. to and through Ocean-av. to Myrtle-av.; in Monticello-av., from Bergen-av. to the Newark plank road; in Washington-av., from Palisade-av. to Monticello-av.; in Bramhall-av., from Bergen-av. to the Jersey City and Bergen Point plank road, embracing the following materials:

About 1,700 linear feet of 24-inch pipe.
About 15,840 linear feet of 16-inch pipe.
About 2,150 linear feet of 12-inch pipe.
About 3,264 linear feet of 10-inch pipe.
About 3,278 linear feet of 8-inch pipe.
About 7,275 linear feet of 6-inch pipe.
About 1,240 linear feet of 4-inch pipe.
1 24-inch stop-cock.
12 16-inch stop-cocks.
1 12-inch stop-cock.
2 10-inch stop-cocks.
3 8-inch stop-cocks.
9 6-inch stop-cocks.
82 hydrants.

Bids are solicited both for cement-lined and cast-iron pipe to the full amount of estimate. Specifications, &c., can be obtained at the office of J. W. SOPER, Engineer for the Board, who will furnish all information required.

E. B. WAKEMAN,
WM. BUMSTED,
M. NATHAN,
JOHN HALLADAY,
Water Commissioners.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 71 STATE-ST., ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 3, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1869, for work and materials for the Hudson River Improvement, between Troy and New-Baltimore, as follows:

1. For 32,000 cubic yards, more or less, of Rubble Stone, delivered in the dikes, and leveled on top.
2. For 132,000 feet, more or less, of Piles, Oak, Pine, Chestnut, Spruce or Hackmatack: Piles to be not less than twelve inches in diameter at the butt, about 90,000 feet of them to be not less than 25 feet long.
3. For Driving 180,000 feet of Piles, more or less.
4. For the Timber Work on 2,600 feet, more or less, of half dike.
5. For the Timber Work on 5,500 feet, more or less, of full dike.
6. For 10,000 pounds, more or less, of one-inch Wrought Iron Spike, without heads.
7. Bids will be received for so much per cubic yard delivered for Stone, so much for running foot for Piles, for Driving, and for Timber Work.

Forms of proposals may be obtained at this office, and no bid will be received unless made on the printed form, and properly certified.

Specimens of Stone and Iron, plans and specifications of Timber Work, and maps of the river showing soundings, &c., can be seen at this office, where all possible information will be given to parties desiring to bid.

Successful bidders will be required to enter into contract with the United States, with good and sufficient sureties, stamps for contracts and bonds to be furnished by the contractor.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed disadvantageous.

By order of Brevet Major-Gen. JOHN NEWTON. JOHN M. WILSON, Major Eng'rs., Bvt. Col. U. S. A.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STS., NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the 14th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., at which time said proposals will be considered, for supplying the Public Schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education with books, stationery, and other articles required for the use of said schools, for one year, commencing on the 1st January, 1869.

A list of the articles required will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
SAMUEL B. H. VANCE,
JAMES B. DUPIGNAC,
THOS. J. HALL,
JOHN JASPER,
Committee on Supplies.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

AMERICAN WATCHES AT MANUFACTURERS' prices; cuckoo clocks, our manufacture; diamond and gold jewelry, silver and silver-plated ware in great variety at reduced prices. A. FRANKFIELD & CO., No. 209 6th-av., cor. 14th-st., and 315 8th-av., cor. 28th-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES, VELOCIPEDES — ALL STYLES FOR SALE.

GREAT BARGAINS. 100 SLEIGHS JUST RECEIVED. Sleigh bells, harness, several second-hand carriages, for sale cheap. CALVIN WITTY'S Carriage Depot, No. 638 Broadway.

VELOCIPEDES.

The Monod pattern of the two-wheeled velocipede—the best in use. G. H. MERCER & MONOD, No. 3 William-st., New-York.

WAGONS FOR SALE.—ONE TWO-SEAT wagon, with shifting seat and top, one with extra seat behind, one top grocery wagon, one go or collector's cart, two new and two second-hand sleighs, robes, blankets, &c. No. 226 Spring-st., corner of Clarke.

$35 FOR A GOOD STRONG BAY horse, 15½ hands high, good traveler; would suit express, grocer, or milkman; any trial given. Apply at No. 545 West 28th-st., after 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

A BARGAIN.—MUST BE DISPOSED OF, TEN good, large, young work horses, from $40 to $125 each; also, three good mares, two 16 hands, and one a sorrel, 15 hands, all sound and kind, $65, at No. 422 West 13th-st.

ARMY HORSE BLANKETS, NEW, $2 50; wagons, ambulances, carts, mule collars, harness, McClellan saddles, tents, canvass. W. A. CARTER, No. 52 Cortlandt-st.

A HORSE AND WAGON, TOGETHER WITH an easy and profitable peddling business for one or two stirring men, all for $200. Call at No. 93 Murray-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD WORK HORSES; WILL BE sold cheap. No. 75 Greenwich-av., near West 11th-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A HOME AT ROSELLE.

For sale, three good dwellings just being finished at Roselle, on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, forty minutes from New-York; five minutes from Elizabeth. A choice location. Apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 103 Liberty-st.

SING SING.—FOR SALE ON CROTON-AV., within one-half of a mile of the station, a handsome two-story and attic frame house, (filled in with brick,) containing two parlors, two dining-rooms and eleven sleeping-rooms, besides kitchen, laundry and attic; house is 45x35 feet, with an extension; is very substantially built and in perfect order throughout; there are about six acres of land, handsomely laid out in lawn and garden; large carriage-house and stable. The above is offered for sale with the new and elegant furniture, and can be purchased at a bargain. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED IN MONmouth County, N. J., four miles by turnpike from Hightstown, comprising 150 acres, in fine cultivation, with abundance of marl on the place; splendid outbuildings, two dwelling-houses, two good wells and a never-failing stream of water running through the farm; apple orchard, &c. This farm, being about midway between New-York and Philadelphia, is very desirable for any one wishing to engage in growing vegetables for either market. Will be sold cheap if applied for soon to the owner. L. N. FREEMAN, No. 25 Cedar-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

A HANDSOME HOUSE FOR SALE.—HAS all improvements; fine yard, with arbors, grapes, &c.; one-half block from Fort Green Park; premises, No. 47 Elliott-place. See auction sales of WYCKOFF & LITTLE for Dec. 8.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR 21 YEARS—To lease for 21 years, at a ground rent, property to be improved—The plot on 4th-av., middle of block, between 18th and 19th sts., embracing three 26 feet lots by 150 feet in depth; in close proximity to Union-square, the Everett House, Clarendon Hotel, and Arnold & Constable's new store, corner of Broadway and 19th-st. This plot is one of the largest and most eligible now in the market for a ground rent lease, and is in size adapted for three stores or 26x150, or two large stores, or for a large public building.

ALSO

For sale, near Grand-st. Ferry, in Williamsburg, 200 feet bulkhead front, with about 45 lots upland; a splendid site for a manufacturing company. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID PROPERTY IN AN eligible part of the City, with a large double house in fine order, built in the best manner, for the owner's own occupation, suitable for a private mansion, clubhouse, family hotel or public institution; will be sold with or without the furniture, at a great bargain, and on liberal terms. For full particulars and permits, apply to FRANCIS TOMES, Jr., or S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 194 Broadway.

FOR SALE FOR INVESTMENT—A large and valuable first-class building and lot in fee, on William-st., near Exchange-place; lot 24 feet front, 33 feet rear, by 150 feet deep; large rent-roll; will be sold below its value; terms to suit a purchaser; small amount of cash wanted. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOME-ST., BETWEEN Greene and Wooster sts., a plot of ground, 50x160 feet, with an L lot 25x100, suitable for a large wholesale establishment. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., A VERY DESIRAble corner house, with stable, on 5th-av., below 14th-st. The house is full size and in good order. Price $125,000. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A VERY NICE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brick house, 17x45x100; immediate possession; $12,250; easy terms; bath, heater, water closets, &c.; very good order. Apply on premises, No. 51 44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., from 10 to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY NO. 109 PEARL-st., on Hanover-square, 20x120 feet, through to Beaver-st.; possession May 1, 1869. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

MADISON-AV. LOTS, BELOW 45TH-st., either side, for sale on liberal terms by FRANCIS TOMES, Jr., or S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 194 Broadway, opposite Dey-st.

FOR SALE—ON BROOME-ST., ADJOINING the Mercer House, a valuable property, 25x96 feet; immediate possession can be had. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS OF GROUND, EACH 25x99.11; south side 133d-st., 260 feet east of 6th-av. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,

Nos. 38, 39 and 40 Park-row.

On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fire.

Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET—FOR ONE, THREE OR FIVE YEARS, at a cheap rent, the fine commodious marble front store, Nos. 66 and 68 Reade-st., near Broadway; dimensions, 50x80 feet; basement beautifully lighted, 50x100. Apply on the premises. WEAVER, RICHARDSON & CO.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO the renting of offices, stores and dwellings by the subscribers, on the most favorable terms, when placed solely with them, and no placards put on the property unless desired. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSES FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, TO RENT AND FOR SALE, BY S. W. BENEDICT, NO. 586 6TH-AV.

A SUPERBLY FURNISHED HOUSE IN 34th-st., near Madison-av., to rent for not less than two years, as the owner is going abroad. No expense has been spared in furnishing or arranging the house for the residence of a family accustomed to every luxury. The rent will be less than 10 per cent. on the value of the property, the owner paying taxes. It is seldom we have so beautiful a residence to offer. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT VILLA, LATELY the residence of L. S. Watkins, Esq., situated about one mile from Mount Vernon depot, 35 minutes from 27th-st., by the New-Haven Railroad. Apply to JOHN G. FAY, Mount Vernon, N. Y., or JOSEPH D. FAY, No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED—ON 5TH-AV. ABOVE 34th-st., a very roomy and elegantly furnished house and large stable, to a private family only, and for two or three years, at $1,250 per month; horses, carriages, harness, sleighs, robes, &c., for sale. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A NEW HOUSE, NO. 313 WEST 19TH-st., containing twenty-one rooms, with all modern improvements; the neighborhood is of the best kind. Apply to Dr. GANO, No. 41 West 11th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET FOR THE Winter, (15th December to 1st May,) in 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. Apply at No. 127 Clinton-place, in office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—ON 5TH-AV., BETWEEN 14TH AND 22d sts., a three or four story house, for a strictly genteel business purpose. Address, stating lowest terms for ten years, S. L. V., Box No. 4,723 New-York Post Office.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

THE LARGEST, BEST AND CHEAPEST Dental Establishment in the City. Sets of teeth on fine gold, $40; platina, $30; coralite, $12 to $15, *including extracting under Gas.* Dr. WAIT & SON, No. 117 23d-st., near 4th-av. Call and examine specimens.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.

D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't. Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

HOTELS.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1868.

WE ARE PREPARED TO MAKE ARrangements for board for families and single gentlemen at reduced prices for the Winter. SIMEON LELAND & CO.

AMERICAN HOTEL, BROADWAY AND 8th-st., New-York, on the European plan. Rooms en suite and singly at moderate rates.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—GENEVIEVE.

Sole Lessee and Director..........J. GRAU

EIGHTH WEEK AND LAST NIGHTS OF OFFENBACH'S FAMOUS GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.

Notwithstanding the unparalleled success attained in the production of this most enjoyable opera, the Director begs to inform the public that the brilliant run will necessarily be interrupted at an early date, in order to bring out the most recent Parisian successes, several of which are included in the repertoire announced at the commencement of the season.

EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK, GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.

GORGEOUS COSTUMES. EXQUISITE MISE EN SCENE. UNSURPASSED CAST.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. RE-ENGAGEMENT OF THE DISTINGUISHED ARTISTE, MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS, FOR SIX NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE, supported by a carefully-selected company.

Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS. Monday evening, Hunchback.
Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS. Tuesday, Much Ado About Nothing.
Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS. Wednesday, As You Like It.
Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS. Thursday, Hunchback.
Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS. Friday, Farewell Benefit. KING RENE'S DAUGHTER AND TAMING OF THE SHREW.
Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS. Farewell Matinee. Saturday.
Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS. Farewell Night. Saturday.

Box-sheet now open daily from 9 to 3 for the entire series. Also, at Schirmer's, Fifth-avenue Hotel, Macoy & Herwig's, No. 114 Broadway.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY SOIREES.

FIFTH SEASON, 1868-1869.

Mr. THOMAS begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he will give during the coming season, as heretofore, FIVE SYMPHONY SOIREES, (GRAND ORCHESTRAL AND CHORAL CONCERTS,) AT STEINWAY HALL, the first to take place SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 12. SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS to the series, including a reserved seat..........SIX DOLLARS. SINGLE TICKETS, (including reserved seat,) TWO DOLLARS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE NOW RECEIVED, AND CIRCULARS CONTAINING FULL PROGRAMMES can be had at the following places: At Steinway & Sons', Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st.; at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at J. Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway; at Jorgens & Martens', No. 758 Broadway; at W. A. Pond's, No. 547 Broadway; at W. A. Pond's up-town music store, No. 865 Broadway; at S. T. Gordon's, No. 706 Broadway; at G. Steck & Co.'s, No. 141 8th-st., near Broadway; at J. Bauer & Co.'s, No. 650 Broadway, and at No. 114 Broadway.

Reserved seats can now be selected.

STECK'S HALL,

No. 141 8th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. OSCAR PFEIFFER'S SOIREE MUSICALE. TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 8, 1868, assisted by MISS A. F. HENNE and Signor GIORZA, of National Conservatory.

Tickets, $1. To be obtained at all the principal music stores.

COLLEGE OF MUSIC,

No. 28 East 14th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av., FOR INSTRUCTION IN VOCAL MUSIC. Best method for style and rapid progress. PUPILS ARE TAUGHT SEPARATELY. New classes now forming. SOLE DIRECTORS AND INSTRUCTORS, MME. GAZZANIGA, SIGNOR ALBITES.

MEETINGS.

A REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING of the Dry Goods Clerks' Early Closing Association will be held at Room No. 24 Cooper Institute, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9, at 8 P. M., for the election of officers for the ensuing term; also to discuss the feasibility of changing their Constitution. Every Dry Goods Clerk is expected to be present.

C. WITTENBEECHER, President.
M. J. WOOD, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

TWELVE DAYS TO SAN FRANCISCO,

VIA UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD AND WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER COACHES, BETWEEN the Railroad termini.

Passengers and Express matter carried through on mail time.

For further information apply at the General Office of the Company, NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, where through tickets can be purchased. WELLS, FARGO & CO.

SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD OF L. I.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after December 1, 1868, the trains will run as follows:

8:30 A. M. from Roosevelt-st. Ferry, Mail and Accommodation, for Sayville and Way Stations.

3:15 P. M., Express for Jamaica, Pearsall's Corners, Baldwinsville, Merrick, South Oyster Bay, and all stations east to Sayville except Westwood.

4:15 P. M., Mail and Accommodation to Islip and all stations.

6:30 P. M., Accommodation to Jamaica.

TRAINS FOR NEW-YORK

Leave Islip 6:30 A. M., Mail and Accommodation.
Leave Sayville 7:28 A. M., Express.
Leave Sayville 12:50 P. M., Mail and Accommodation.

TRAINS FROM JAMAICA—7, 8:35, 9:30 A. M. and 3:09 P. M. Passengers for Bay Port, Blue Point, Patchogue and Belleport will take 8:30 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. ROBT. WHITE, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.

Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn." J. B. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.

Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M. for Greenport and all way stations except Willow Tree. 10 A. M., Northport passenger train for all stations except Willow Tree. 3 P. M., Express train for Riverhead, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east. This train will run through to Greenport on Saturday night. 4 P. M., Northport passenger train and all stations except Willow Tree. 5:30 P. M., Farmingdale passenger train and way stations. This train will run through to North Islip on Saturday nights. Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9 A. M. for Glen Cove, Roslyn, Huntington and Northport; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 5:10 P. M. To take effect Oct. 26, 1868. I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland and North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with the sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.

10 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Troy.

3:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:00 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-cars every day, except Saturdays, attached from New-York through to Ogdensburg without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:20.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leaves Millerton at 4:20 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

3:15 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4:15, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 1:45 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway, and depot, foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. And Saturdays only 12, midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey.

Nov. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM HERETOFORE EXISTING under the firm name of McGRATH & CO., between EUGENE McGRATH, JULES GLAENTZER & AUGUSTUS C. WEBER, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, JULES GLAENTZER, one of the said firm, being authorized to collect all claims due said firm, and settle all the business pertaining thereto.

EUGENE McGRATH,
JULES GLAENTZER,
AUGUSTUS C. WEBER.

Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1868.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

NO. 165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, Clairvoyant, tells all you want to know—losses, business, sickness, medicines for all diseases, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

TOSTEE AND IRMA.

H. L. BATEMAN..........Lessee and Director.

BATEMAN'S OPERA BOUFFE, Mlle. TOSTEE, Mlle. IRMA, M. AUJAC, and all the distinguished artists of the DOUBLE COMPANY.

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 7, and TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 8, GRAND DOUBLE COMPANY IN FIRST ACT OF LA GRANDE DUCHESSE, and SECOND AND FOURTH ACTS OF BARBE-BLEUE.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9, LES BAVARDS.

Seats secured six days in advance at the box office; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M., daily, at Delmonico's, No. 22 Broad-st.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

H. L. BATEMAN..........Lessee and Director

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Mr. BATEMAN begs to announce that in order to give due time for rehearsals, that LES BAVARDS may be presented in the most perfect manner, the first representation of above Opera Bouffe will be postponed until WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 9. Seats for Monday and Tuesday evenings may be exchanged for Wednesday and Thursday following.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

CARD.—The management would respectfully announce that due notice will be given of the opening of this theatre, when will be presented the FOURTH BOOTH GRAND REVIVAL OF ROMEO AND JULIET, from the original text of Shakespeare, and not the Garrick version of the ordinary stage, with NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, elegant and HISTORICALLY CORRECT COSTUMES, PROPERTIES, &c.

J. HENRY MAGONIGLE, Business Manager.

NEW YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st. opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT..........DIRECTOR.

MATINEES AT 2½, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. NEW AND INCREASED ATTRACTIONS! First week of the splendid equestrian entree, the FOUR QUARTERS OF THE GLOBE; OR, EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA AND AMERICA. First week this season of the ever-popular TERRIFIC BATTOUTE LEAPS, introducing the unrivaled corps of Voltigeurs. THE LAST WEEK of the charming Fairy Spectacle entitled, CINDERELLA; CINDERELLA; CINDERELLA; CINDERELLA; OR, THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER, in which the characters are sustained by A TROUPE OF SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN. THE MELVILLE FAMILY IN CLASSIC GYMNASTIC GROUPINGS. MR. ROBERT STICKNEY, IN HIS PRINCIPAL ACT. CONRAD'S PERFORMING DOGS. MLLE. CAROLINE ROLLAND, THE GREATEST OF EQUESTRIENNES, AND THE ENTIRE MAMMOTH TROUPE OF STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS, IN DIVERSIFIED ARENIC SCENES.

A READING

BY GEORGE VANDENHOFF, At LYRIC HALL, 6th-av., near 42d-st., MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, at 8 o'clock. Selections from Macaulay and Dickens.

FIRST—Lars Porsena; A lay of Ancient Rome.

SECOND—Dora's Courtship, Marriage and Housekeeping. From David Copperfield.

THIRD—Pecksniff and Family at Toger's Boarding-house. From Martin Chuzzlewit.

Tickets, $1. For sale at Bedford's drug store, No. 769 6th-av.; Fleming's book store, No. 663 6th-av.; Rushton's drug store, Hoffman House; Randolph's book store, No. 770 Broadway, and at Lyric Hall.

FIREMEN'S BALL.

THE FORTIETH ANNUAL BALL, in aid of the WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND of the (late) NEW-YORK VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 25, 1869.

JAS. F. WENMAN, Prest., No. 145 Pearl-st.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treas., No. 126 Fulton-st.
JOHN J. WESTRAY, Sec., No. 1 William-st.

FREE EXHIBITION OF JEROME THOMPSON'S COMPANION PICTURES, "HOME, SWEET HOME," and "THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET."

On and after MONDAY, Dec. 7, Jerome Thompson's latest picture, "PADDLE YOUR OWN CANOE," from sketches made in Minnesota last Summer, introducing new and original effects.

Parlors of the Fifth-av. Art Gallery open DAY and EVENING.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

The Second Winter Exhibition, including the works of the late academicians, ELLIOTT, LEUTZE and MOUNT, is now open day and evening, 23d-st., corner 4th-av.

NOONDAY LECTURES—EVERY DAY AT 12, in the Phrenological Rooms, No. 389 Broadway. Subjects this week: *Hereditary Influences; Men of Genius and Talent; How to Judge of Resemblances; Health, how to procure; National Traits; Success, how to attain, &c.* Seats 25 cents, 6 tickets for $1; open at 11½ o'clock, commence at 12 precisely. One ticket admits two ladies.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN COMPANY, manufacturers of CABINET, METROPOLITAN and PORTABLE ORGANS, offer at their warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, the largest assortment of instruments of this class in the country at the lowest prices. New inventions this season; reduced prices this month. Organs $50, $75, $100, $125, $150, $170, $200 to $1,000 each. Organs to rent.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS OF six first-class makers, at greatly reduced prices for cash, during the holidays, at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent money applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Instruments tuned and repaired. Cash paid for second-hand instruments.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS.—BEFORE YOU buy, rent one; if purchased, the rent allowed; or sold on installments. STEEDMAN & HOLLYER, warerooms and factory No. 55 West 16th-st.

WM. A. POND & CO., NOS. 547 AND 865 Broadway, have new and second-hand pianos, organs and melodeons of first-class makers for sale, on installments, or to rent, and the rent applied if purchased.

AS PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS JENNYS & SON, No. 233 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., are unrivaled. For quality of tone, elegance of finish and great durability their instruments are the first in America.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF WINDING UP our present business, we will dispose of our stock of pianos at very reduced prices. A. H. GALE & CO., No. 107 East 12th-st.

100 NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS at bargains for cash; also to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS, NO. 40 DOWNING-st., has for sale two twelve-stop organs, pedal bass; one second-hand, five stops, for sale low.

DANCING.

ACADEMY OF DANCING,

LYRIC HALL, NO. 723 6TH-AV.

Mr. TRENOR'S classes for Dancing and Calisthenics meet on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

Ladies' and Children's class at 4 o'clock P. M.
Young Gentlemen's class at 7 o'clock P. M.

New classes are formed every week. See circulars.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st. NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

Ladies, Wednesdays and Saturdays at..........2 o'clock.
Misses and Masters, Wednesdays & Saturdays 4 o'clock.
Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings at..8 o'clock.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING at his residence, No. 681 5th-av., on MONDAY and THURSDAY MORNINGS, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, FRIDAY EVENINGS or SATURDAY MORNINGS for families. On MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS for gentlemen.

ALSO, at the old location, No. 212 5th-av., on MONDAY, THURSDAY, TUESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS for families.

Circulars at either academy.

MR. AND MRS. BLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING AND LIGHT GYMNASTICS, at No. 64 West 34th-st. Classes in dancing for ladies and children daily; for gentlemen, Monday and Thursday; classes for light gymnastics, Tuesday and Friday. Particular care taken for round and high shoulders.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 4th-st. Classes every day and evening; all dances taught perfectly in one quarter; six in six private lessons.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES.—At No. 212 5th-av., and at his residence No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CATARRH.

Thousands are incessantly hawking, spitting and blowing their noses, without knowing that they are affected with Catarrh. Many imagine that it is simply a "cold in the head," and will eventually disappear. But Catarrh never releases its victim until it has terminated in Consumption and the grave.

I can cure any case of obstruction in the throat or nostrils, stopped-up head, discharges of greenish, thick, thin or glairy mucus from the nose, internally or externally—pain or fullness between the eyes—constant blowing of the nose—inflammation of the nasal passages—ulceration of the schneiderian membrane, &c.

D. A. SMITH, M. D., No. 65 Henry-st., near Orange, Brooklyn.

Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays, from 9 o'clock in the morning till 9 at night. Cut this out and bring it with you; it will entitle you to a free consultation. Consultation by letter, $1.

THE MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL.

West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1868.

An election will be held in the Hospital, on the 13th day of December next, for three directors as Class No. 3, to serve for four years from the 16th day of January next, in place of Messrs. Emanuel B. Hart, John M. Lawrence and Solomon L. Cohen, all of whose terms of office will expire on that day.

The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M. and close at 12 o'clock M.

By order of the Board. SAMUEL A. LEWIS, Honorary Secretary.

PATENTS.

In order to apply for a patent, send a model of your invention to MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, with the first installment of Government and Stamp fees, $16, and full particulars of the invention. Send for pamphlet containing Law and full instructions, free. Consultation free. Established twenty-five years—SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN—the best Illustrated Weekly Mechanical paper. $3 a year.

FOR SALE—AT NO. 21 WEST 44TH-ST., A FINE Durham cow, giving ten quarts milk daily; comes in in May; also, the stable with seven stalls to let. Apply on the premises.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—DEC. 7.

HUMPTY 200th time. DUMPTY. | 200th and GALA PERFORMANCE. G. L. FOX'S Pantomime, HUMPTY DUMPTY. | HUMPTY 200th time. DUMPTY.

The inimitable American Pantomimist, MR. GEORGE L. FOX AS CLOWN.

"A brilliant kaleidoscope of Fairy Marvels and Enchantments, comic tricks, gorgeous scenery, great dancing, bubbling fun." | 200 | "There never was a piece so unexceptionably cheery, bright and innocent as this beautiful production."

Mlle. SANGALI and the GRAND ITALIAN BALLET. MATINEES 1½, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Seats reserved in advance for matinees or night. Brilliant reconstruction of H. D. for CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK

LAST SIX NIGHTS of the

LANCASHIRE LASS,

which, despite the popularity it still retains, must be WITHDRAWN TO GIVE PLACE TO COMING NOVELTIES.

Mr. WALLACK respectfully announces the preparation of a series of those LEGITIMATE AND STANDARD COMEDIES, which have been for so many years associated with the name and reputation of WALLACK'S THEATRE.

The proprietor has pride and pleasure in announcing that this series will include that brilliant and delightful creation of Shakespeare's fancy, MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

No effort will be spared by the Manager in the perfection of cast, splendor, completeness and HISTORIC ACCURACY of this Revival, to elevate, as has ever been his aim, the Drama as a National Branch of Art, and to carry the Spirit of the Play into the most minute details of Scenery and Costumes.

MR. LESTER WALLACK will make his first appearance in twelve months, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 14. COMEDIES IN PREPARATION.

"Morton's" SPEED THE PLOUGH. (First time in years.)

"Planche's" THE FOLLIES OF A NIGHT. (First five time in four years.)

Petite Comedy, TWO CAN PLAY AT THAT GAME. (First time here.)

"J. M. Morton's" WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
"Planche's" THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH.
"Mrs. Centlivre's" THE WONDER.

Box-book for Mr. Lester Wallack's nights now open.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers..........JARRETT & PALMER

FOURTH WEEK, FOURTH WEEK, FOURTH WEEK. HOUSES COMPLETELY CROWDED.

THIS MONDAY, Dec. 7, 1868, EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON, will be presented AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT. Pronounced by the Press and public the GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE SEASON. PERFECT CAST, NEW SCENERY, ORIGINAL MUSIC, APPOINTMENTS, EFFECTS, COSTUMES, &C., &C. Seats secured six days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Admission 50 cents.

THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE. FIRST TIME ON ANY STAGE, A NEW PLAY written for the great Irish comedians MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS, by JOHN BROUGHAM, Esq., entitled THE EMERALD RING, mounted with everything new, scenery, mechanical effects, costumes, accessories, music, songs, dances.

The original characters of MIKE AND MAGGIE MACARTY, MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

SATURDAY—REGULAR WILLIAMS' MATINEE. FIRST EMERALD RING MATINEE.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Revival of the never-equaled drama, AFTER DARK.

Harry Macarthy, the great humorist and vocalist.

Robert Butler Ballet Troupe.

GRAND MATINEE every Saturday.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS—14TH-ST.

Change of time. Commences 7¾.

Brilliant success of the wonderful infant Tenor, MASTER RAPHAEL DE SOLLA.

Revival of Unsworth and Eugene's burlesque opera, "ILL TRUE-BAD-DOER." "ILL TRUE-BAD-DOER."

ILL TROVATORE, DE SOLLA, ILL TROVATORE.
ILL TROVATORE, DE SOLLA, ILL TROVATORE.

Dan Bryant and Nelse Seymour as Piton and Grabouge.

THE GENS D'ARMS, à la GENEVIEVE DE BRYANT.

Eugene's burlesque African Ballet troupe in Divertisement, LOVE AMONG THE ROSES.

AFTER THE DARK-EE. AFTER THE DARK-EE.
ILL TRUE-BAD-DOER. ILL TRUE-BAD-DOER.

The Grand Tower, Miserere Chorus, Castle by Moonlight.

Bryants' Minstrels, 14th-st. Matinee SATURDAY, at 2.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY.

GLORIOUS SUCCESS, RECEIVED WITH SCREAMS OF DELIGHT.

BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD and BACKUS, SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, When they will produce an original Opera Bouffe, entitled BONE SQUASH DIABOLO, and produced in a style of splendor never yet equaled on the minstrel stage.

BIERSTADT'S NEW PICTURE, "VESUVIUS," Now on exhibition at PUTNAM'S ART GALLERY, No. 661 Broadway. OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

APOLLO HALL,

CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 28TH-ST.—TO LET, THE LOWER HALL, FOR DRAMATIC, MUSICAL OR LITERARY ENTERTAINMENTS, FAIRS, &C.

ESMERALDA, BY J. VAN LERIUS—ON exhibition at MINER & BARKER'S Art Gallery, opposite Wallack's Theatre, day and evening.

LECTURES.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

A Lecture will be delivered on FINANCE AND THE MONETARY CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY, By A. H. ALMY, Esq., at the Jerome Theatre, corner 26th-st. and Madison-av., WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 9, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents each. For sale at the Library, Astor-place, at the branch office, No. 49 Liberty-st., and at the door.

JOHN J. O'BRIEN,
A. B. CARPENTER,
JOHN RODGERS,
Lecture Committee.

COOPER UNION.

FREE COURSE OF LECTURES FOR 1867-8.

The free course of lectures of the Cooper Union will be inaugurated by Dr. JOHN F. BOYNTON, with six lectures on the Natural History of Creation, on SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 8 P. M., and the following MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS of each week.

These lectures will be profusely illustrated by views and pictures illuminated by the calcium light, intended to popularize the latest discoveries in science.

Admission will be by tickets, which can be had gratis on application to the Librarian in the Reading Room of the Cooper Union, at D. Van Nostrand's book store, No. 191 Broadway, and at Brentano's, No. 708 Broadway.

ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

INCREASING "EARTHQUAKES IN DIVERS PLACES."

COMING DESTRUCTION OF THE WORLD BY SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION. THE TIME WHEN WE MAY EXPECT THE FINAL SIGNAL GUNS OF GOD'S OWN ARTILLERY! CAUSES AND EFFECTS SCIENTIFICALLY EXPLAINED IN FOUR LECTURES, in the LARGE HALL OF COOPER INSTITUTE, BY BENJ. HARDINGE.

The first lecture will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING, the 8th of December, at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7.

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THE WHIPPING-POST.

Another Revolting Exhibition at New-Castle, Del.—Two Men Pilloried and Three Flogged—Public Opinion in the State Regarding the Law.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-CASTLE, Del., Saturday, Dec. 5, 1868.

The telegraph has already apprised you of another infamous scene which occurred to-day in the jail-yard at this place, under the sanction of the law, wherein two men were pilloried, and they, with another, were flogged, for various offences "against the dignity of the people of the State." But before proceeding to narrate the occurrences of the day, I will speak of the instrument of torture in the embrace of which the punishment is delivered. It consists of a heavy upright beam of timber, about a foot square, and eighteen feet high in the clear. Very near the top it is pierced by a cross-beam, which is about five feet in length, and horizontally severed into two pieces. The lower section is stationary, while the upper one is movable upon hinges that connect the two. In this cross-beam there are two head holes and four apertures for the wrists of the victims—one of the former and two of the latter on each side of the perpendicular post. At a distance of about six feet from the top of the centre post there is a frail platform, probably four feet square, and feebly supported by rotten joints of timber. When a criminal is to be punished he is made to stand upon this platform, which is reached by means of a ladder. The upper arm of the cross-piece is then raised upon its hinges, the man's wrists and neck are placed in the grooves of the lower arm, and the yoke is then closed upon him, and secured tightly by means of wooden wedges, shot through the centre post above. The posture which the victim is thus compelled to assume is one of the most painful kind imaginable, the head being necessarily depressed almost at a right angle with the body, and the arms extended in an unnatural manner. The apertures for the neck and wrists are not very large, and when the criminal happens to be a person of more than average development, his sufferings are well-nigh intolerable, by reason of the close pressure upon the blood vessels of the neck and arms. To add to the misery of the sufferer, it may be said that the edges of the yoke are unplaned and full of jagged points and splinters, which penetrate the neck and wrists of the unfortunate one, and cause the most exquisite agony imaginable. If the victim be a tall as well as a stout person, his sufferings are rendered even more painful, because of the great curvature of the spinal column when the neck is lowered within the collar. In many such instances great, strong men, after being thus exposed for a little while, have fainted under their burden of agony, while others have stood consciously to the end, with tongue and eyes protruding, and the muscles and arteries of their bodies swollen until it would seem that they must burst under the frightful pressure to which they were exposed.

Descending from the pillory-platform to the yard, we discover the arrangements for whipping. On the upright post, at a distance of about seven or eight feet from the ground, are a pair of steel handcuffs, fastened by means of short iron chains. When one is to be whipped, his hands are slipped into the embrace of these irons, and thus elevated above his head, almost in a directly perpendicular line. If he is short in stature, he is permitted to stand upon a low box, which elevates him sufficiently to enable him to reach the cuffs.

The whip is a frightful-looking instrument, there being nine twisted leather lashes, hardened by frequent use, and as sharp upon the edges as a razor. It requires very little force to administer the most painful scourging with this weapon; and when it is laid on with force, it cuts into the flesh its own depth, lacerating and wounding in a fearful manner.

The pillory and whipping-post were brought into requisition yesterday, for the punishment of three colored men, named respectively ROBERT HARRIS, JONATHAN GRAVES and JOSEPH SLUBLEY. A fourth man was to have been whipped, but the Governor granted a pardon in time to save him from paying the penalty. His case will be referred to herafter.

The morning was a stormy one, the wind blowing strongly from the northeast; snow, hail and rain falling in turn. It was exceedingly difficult to keep warm in the streets, even with heavy clothing and brisk walking. The pillory in the jail-yard was unprotected from the fierceness of the storm. Snow and sleet had fallen to a depth of about three inches, covering the rough instrument of torture, and the rain dissolving these the beams were soon covered with a glaring sheet of ice. The platform of the pillory was also covered with snow and ice. The "show," as the little boys in the street called it, was to have commenced at 10 o'clock, but owing to the absence of Sheriff RICHARDSON, there was a delay of about an hour, in the hope that he would soon return. He did not come, however, and at 11 o'clock preparations were made by the jailor, Mr. J. B. VINING, to begin the brutal work. The ladder was produced, and following the jailor, GRAVES and SLUBLEY slowly ascended to the platform. The former had been guilty of stealing a shot-gun, worth the paltry sum of $5, and pleading guilty, was sentenced to pay the owner of the gun double its value, to pay the costs of the suit, stand in the pillory one hour, be whipped with twenty lashes and imprisoned two years. SLUBLEY had waded more deeply into crime. He was employed in the office of H. M. RILE, at Wilmington, and becoming sorely pressed for money, he robbed his employer, and to cover the theft fired the office. The total loss borne by Mr. RILE in this matter was about $800. The Court, upon SLUBLEY's admission of guilt, decreed that he should for both offences pay a fine of $500, reimburse Mr. RILE doubly for his loss, stand in the pillory one hour, receive thirty lashes, and be imprisoned for five years. The criminals were very lightly clad, but about the shoulders of each was a shoddy blanket, which afforded only a slight protection against the biting cold. Their heads were covered, and rough coffee bags were wrapped about their feet as they yielded their neck to the grip of the collar. Both were youthful persons, SLUBLEY being evidently about 20, and his companion not more than 18 years of age. The former was as black as night, while the latter was nearly white. They were not ferocious in aspect, but showed considerable bitterness of feeling when being punished. They trembled with the cold at the outset, and when the hour had passed they were so benumbed that they were scarcely able to descend the ladder. SLUBLEY being more muscular than the other man, suffered infinitely more pain, but bore it all determinedly.

After the pillory operation was ended the prisoners were consigned to their cells again, to await the arrival of the Sheriff. It was nearly 2 o'clock in the afternoon when that functionary made his appearance, and, as a prudential measure, he ate his dinner before proceeding with his cruel task of flogging. Dinner over, he proceeded to the yard and commenced work. Armed with the whip, he stationed himself at the post, and awaited the arrival of his victims. The first candidate who was brought out was the man HARRIS, previously mentioned, who was apparently 25 or 30 years of age. His ordinary clothing, above the waist, had been removed, and an old blanket thrown about his shoulders. He stepped quickly up to the post, and, thrusting his wrists into the handcuffs, closed his eyes, set his jaws firmly together, braced his body, and was apparently ready for the scourge. The Sheriff, be it said to his credit, is a kind-hearted man, to whom this sort of work is evidently distasteful; but the law compelled him to whip and he reluctantly did so. The prisoner had stolen a $5 greenback from a neighbor, and, besides a fine of $10 and an imprisonment for six months, he was sentenced to receive ten lashes. Every stroke of the lash, although slightly delivered, made him wince and look unutterable agony. Stepping from the box on which he had stood, he received the blanket about his shoulders and was hurried into the jail, where his back was washed with salt water, after which he was remanded to his cell.

The next man produced was GRAVES, who wore an expression of the utmost indifference and contempt upon his face, and as he stepped upon the box he cast a withering glance at the Sheriff and those about him. He received twenty lashes, laid on with a little more vigor than were those of his predecessor. He scarcely moved a muscle of his face, during the entire operation, and the lash seemed to make but little impression upon his back. He walked into the jail again, to receive his salt and water bath, and was subsequently placed in bed and covered up until the smarting sensation had abated.

SLUBLEY was next brought out. His manner toward the Sheriff was disdainful in the extreme, and he submitted to the flogging with a degree of fortitude that was truly remarkable. His skin was very tender, and when the blanket was removed from his otherwise bare shoulders, and the keen wind blew upon his exposed body, he shivered like an aspen. The first strokes of the "nine-tails" left as many white scars upon the man's shoulders, and each of the following ones, until the thirtieth had been reached, imprinted great ridges in his flesh. The muscles of his face twitched nervously as each blow descended, but he seemed determined to make no show of weakness, and he played his part well until the end. After his release from the handcuffs, he stepped aside, and, turning his face toward the Sheriff, he said to him scornfully: "Thank you," and then hurried to his cell, where he, too, was salted and then packed into a bed.

The gates of the jail-yard were thrown open to the public in the morning and in the afternoon, but the disagreeable weather prevented the usual large attendance of spectators. There were probably fifty persons in attendance on both occasions, including a troop of little boys, who seemed to enjoy the matter keenly. The lookers-on seemed to be about equally divided on the question of the righteousness of the law, and several angry discussions took place in relation thereto. The jailer earnestly upheld the law, and contended that its effect was salutary, inasmuch as it frightened would-be criminals, and thus deterred them from entering upon a wicked career. A bystander regarded it as a most barbarous outrage, unworthy of the civilization of the day. Such punishment as this, he said, simply degrades these poor creatures, and publicly brands them as outlaws, and they never can or will thereafter hold up their heads again, or attempt to reform. "There are only two States in the Union," he added, "in which the people are so benighted as to do this hellish work, and those are Delaware and Texas." An opponent insisted that this was a more humane punishment than solitary confinement, as practiced in some prisons in other States, and besides, he argued, "when a man has been once well whipped here, you never will see him back again." "That may be," said another, "but he doesn't reform; he goes elsewhere and repeats his offence. The object of punishment is, among other things, to reform the criminal and to restore him to the ranks of honest manhood." "Not at all," resumed the other; "society has primarily to defend itself against the outrages of these offenders, and that is the sole object of punishment by the hands of the law. The effect with us is marvelous, for, while in other places thieves repeat regularly, it is very seldom here that the same offender is brought twice to the correction-post." Thus the controversy continued until the disgusting exhibition had been concluded, and the ponderous gate of the jail had closed upon the backs of those whom professional duty or mere curiosity had attracted to the scene.

I promised to refer again to the case of the pardoned man. He was a Philadelphian youth named MORRIS HYMEN, and an Israelite, unmistakably. He had stolen a coat worth $5 from a man named RICHENBERGER, and the sentence pronounced against him was that he should pay double the value of the coat to its owner, defray the expenses of his trial, suffer ten lashes, and be imprisoned for six months. It was the determination of the Sheriff, it is said, to draw the blood in his case, as he had added to the gravity of the original offence by forging a check upon New-York in paying his counsel. That he should have stolen a coat was deemed a most heinous offence against the majesty of the law, but to cheat his lawyer afterward was deemed to be so heartless an act that no corporal punishment therefor could be too severe. He escaped actual punishment, but from his deportment in the jail before his pardon arrived, I judged that he suffered infinitely more by anticipation than he could possibly have suffered by actual experience of the scourge.

These whippings occur twice a year, or during the semi-annual sittings of the Courts, in each of the three county towns of the State, viz., Dover, Georgetown and New-Castle. It should not be a matter of surprise, perhaps, that a State which has no public schools should be thus far behind her sister States in civilization; and yet it seems strange that professedly Christian communities can sanction the perpetuation of such a barbarous and inhuman method of punishing criminals. A writer on this subject said recently:

"In 1791 even English bigotry and conservatism consented to stop flogging females; but in Delaware, thirteen years ago, white and black women were publicly whipped in this Christian town of New-Castle. Dragged from prison into the jail-yard, the Sheriff stripped them naked to the waist, in the presence of a multitude of shameless men, and then, tying them to the whipping-post, gashed their backs with a whip until the blood spurted from them. Not content with this infamy, but a few years since, the law often required that the Sheriff should seize his shears and crop the ears of his fair victims, very much as those of a dog are cut, bringing them to sharp points. Sheriffs in those days had not only to be simple brutes, but to have skill in the brutal fine arts as well. It was not every man who could slice a female ear with precision and tastefulness."

So it will be perceived that there is some improvement in Delawarean civilization, even though it be small, and the probability is that at a time not far distant these cruel relics of unenlightened centuries will have been utterly banished from our midst, and be numbered with the things that were and are not.

It may be an interesting fact for you to know that the question of the repeal of this law is almost strictly one of party—that is to say, the Democrats or pro-slavery men, are, almost to a man, in favor of the brutal work performed at the pillory and whipping-post; while the Republicans, with scarcely an exception, stand upon the other side of the issue.

The following extracts from leading Delaware journals will show to you the disposition of the Democratic element in regard to this matter:

In an article on "The Increase of Crime," one writer says: "The great increase of crime in the large cities of the States north of us should be alarming to every right-minded and thinking man. Crimes are not only more numerous, notwithstanding the vast bodies of Police, but they are growing rapidly more heinous and revolting in their nature. * * There is also a vast increase in crimes of lesser note, such as robbery on the highway, of the domicile, ingenious modes of fraud, &c. These acts are perpetrated in view of the terrors of the jails and penitentiaries, where solitary confinement and the most brutal and barbarous modes of punishment await criminals, some of which are very little behind the racks and other modes of the Inquisition. It is doubtful whether, in view of the experience of the jail and penitentiary, where the criminal's sufferings are only exposed to the keepers of such places, the whipping-post and pillory is not a better as well as a cheaper mode of punishment. It is true that the labor of many bad men may sometimes be secured to the large States, to pay, in some part, the expense of such institutions as they are made to operate in. But it is not the intention of statutes to get money; nor yet is it solely to punish mankind. On the contrary, we presume the criminal enactments of Delaware were formed with the view of deterring men from committing crime. And in this light they are truly philanthropic. No father wishes to see his son arraigned for stealing, or for assaulting with intent to kill, or burglary; and hence the terrors of the whipping-post and pillory are placed before the people. Because the people of Delaware, (a small State, and unable to support a penitentiary,) have chosen this mode to deter her own people from evil, as well as the hordes of thieves that are showered down upon her from the dens of vice, both in high and low life, in Philadelphia and other great cities, our people have been subjected to the vilest slander and abuse from a venal press. Mr. RICHARDSON performs his duty, we are confident, with pain. But would he experience less to witness the daily tortures which criminals are suffering in the States where those live who revile us so much? We think not."

That crime is in as flourishing a condition in Delaware as in other States, is evident from an admission unwittingly made by a writer, whose journal is clamoring for a new Police. He says: "It is as universally conceded on all hands that our citizens have never been so illy protected in their property and households as at present. Scarcely a week passes, but some house is broken into at night, and depredations, thefts, and robberies committed while the inmates are asleep; and yet few or none of the offenders are ever brought to justice. There is something wrong about all this. We have virtually no protection from the midnight robber. More vigilance is required, and we know of no better way of securing safety to our people than by the enactment of a metropolitan police law that will give us officers who will do their duty irrespective of party influences, and who shall not be dependent upon the annual elections for their appointment."

A very bitter writer in the Wilmington *Gazette* vents his spleen in the following:

"The pillory and whipping-post need no defence in Delaware from Delawareans. We know their worth and are determined to maintain them, despite carpet-bag howling, 'moral ideas' and Yankee philanthropy; and we are aware of, at present, but one needed extension of their jurisdiction, which will be complete when impudent carpet-bag revilers of the State and her institutions are summarily brought under the salutary influence of the one and the wholesome correction of the other."

Reference is made in this last quotation to the praiseworthy agitation of this subject by newspapers of all parts of the country, and it is to be hoped that despite all the unpleasant writhings of the inhuman supporters of this horrid penal code, the matter will not be dropped until Delaware has forever erased from its statute-books a law so repulsive to the better instincts of our nature.

R. R. S.

THE WHISKY FRAUDS AGAIN.

Arrest of Major Belknap on Demand of Collector Bailey.

We understand that on Saturday Major A. A. BELKNAP was arrested on charge of subornation of perjury, on demand of J. F. BAILEY, Collector of the Fourth District, on charge of having corruptly procured sundry persons to make false charges against him in connection with his official duties, and for the purpose of securing his removal from office.

Collector BAILEY, himself, makes an affidavit stating that on the 8th of July, one HARRISON SHAW, under the name of John Lamartine, made certain statements, under oath, before Commissioner OSBORN against said BAILEY, every one of which is utterly false, both as to his own name, residence and business, his acquaintance with BAILEY, and his having had the conversations and arrangements with him at the time mentioned, or any other time. That upon the strength of this false oath, he (BAILEY) was arrested and held to answer,—that he did appear and answer and was thereupon discharged. That this false affidavit was procured from said SHAW, corruptly, by ALFRED A. BELKNAP, for the purpose of procuring his (BAILEY's) removal from office. That said BELKNAP, having authority to make seizures of whisky, tobacco and other property, which had not paid the proper tax, attempted to use that authority for the purpose of extorting money from various persons, and to secure the removal from office of those who would not coöperate with him in his designs, and that it was in pursuance of this purpose that he procured the false oaths of SHAW, *alias* Lamartine, already referred to. On this charge of subornation of perjury, Mr. BAILEY demands a warrant of arrest against said BELKNAP.

FREDERICK C. TAPLEY makes affidavit that he is an officer of the secret service in the Treasury Department; that early in 1868 he received instructions from his Chief, W. P. WOOD, to coöperate with Collector BAILEY in reference to what are called "bogus bonds," given by distillers as security for the payment of taxes; that he was soon afterward introduced to Mr. BELKNAP as a special agent of the Department, with whom he was to act, and that he soon after had a conversation with him on the subject of the "bogus bonds." He soon discovered that BELKNAP did not wish him to report the result of his investigations either to BAILEY or the Department, but to him, (BELKNAP,) and that he entered ardently into a proposition to buy contraband whisky at a low price, for the purpose of having it seized and forfeited. The same proposition had previously been made to BAILEY, and was refused. BELKNAP told deponent that he had made arrangements with a friend up town on the subject,—that Mr. FULLERTON was engaged as special counsel, and that he (deponent) was to bring all the testimony he might collect to him: that the whole matter had been discussed with their counsel, and that all deponent had to do was to bring all the evidence to him and he should "make all the money he wanted." He afterward explained that the men engaged in these frauds would pay enormous sums of money to save themselves from prosecution, and that was the way he intended to make money in the transaction; that he was in with other parties, and if deponent would follow his directions he should share in the profits; deponent knew that a man named ARMSTRONG was pretending to act with BELKNAP in the matter, but was really acting for the Government; he also knew that the man known as Lamartine, who made an affidavit against BAILEY, was really named SHAW, and that what he had sworn to was false.

GEO. L. ARMSTRONG makes affidavit that in July last he was requested to aid in collecting evidence of a conspiracy that was on foot against Collector BAILEY—that he consented to do so, and on the next day was introduced to HARRY JENNESS and one NOYES, at No. 77 Nassau-street, the former of whom wanted him to swear that he had paid BAILEY, July 14, 1867, for removing 100 barrels of whisky from bonded warehouse No. 42 Franklin-street, the sum of $2,000, for which he would be paid $15. He was told the oath would amount to nothing, as the man who would administer it was not a notary, but was advised to do it under the assumed name of John Hale. He went with JENNESS to No. 71 Broadway, where he was introduced to Dr. BLAISDELL, who talked with him about the project that had been proposed. They met again by appointment the next day when BELKNAP was present, and went through the form of administering the oath to deponent, who signed the affidavit written out for him by one of the parties. Next day he met a man named JESSE C. ROWE, who, under the assumed name of James Calverly, made oath to a similar statement before BELKNAP, stating that he paid BAILEY $5,000 for removing 500 barrels of whisky from a bonded warehouse and allowing it to be shipped to Boston. Deponent was afterward paid $15 by NOYES. They were afterward taken to Commissioner OSBORN before whom deponent was urged to swear to certain things again, but he told BELKNAP he was unwilling to proceed further in the matter, but BELKNAP represented that there was no danger in it; but although he was very strongly urged to make another affidavit before Commissioner OSBORN, and was promised a situation in the Custom-house, he refused to do so, and had nothing further to do with the matter.

On the strength of these affidavits an order was issued for Major BELKNAP's arrest. The case will be presented to the Grand Jury.

Fire in French's Hotel—Great Excitement Among the Guests.

At 9 o'clock last night, an alarm of fire was given at French's Hotel, corner of Frankfort-street and Printing-house-square, caused by the discovery of flames in a small room in the basement floor, immediately in rear of the restaurant. Owing to the presence of a large quantity of waste paper in an adjoining closet, the flames spread rapidly, and it was feared that a destructive fire would be the result. The firemen were prompt in their attendance, and by the vigorous use of axes on the billiard-room floor, they succeeded in gaining speedy and direct access to the seat of the fire, and a powerful stream was carried through the main entrance and thrown down the aperture cut by the ax-men. By this means the progress of the flames was speedily checked and the building saved from considerable damage. In a few minutes the fire was extinguished and the origin of the flames discovered. The latter proved to be due to a defective flue or break in one of the main walls of the building, and had it not been for the early hour that the flames manifested themselves, there would, no doubt, have ensued a great destruction of property, and, perhaps, human life, as the hotel is full of guests.

When the startling cry of "Fire" rang through the building, the guests of the house, some three hundred and sixty in number, became much alarmed, and a scene of great confusion and terror ensued, owing to the general stampede of the occupants of the rooms on the upper floors. Nearly all of the guests are strangers in the City, and the idea of a fire in a hotel seemed to make them wholly reckless of consequences, and had it not been for the praiseworthy coolness of the Fourth Ward Police, under the direction of Sergt. KELLY and Roundsman TAYLOR, who were early on the scene, they would have created a panic, and probably so hindered the firemen that the fire would have proved a serious one. Nearly every person stopping at the hotel became for the nonce a carpet-bagger, and they were all sallying forth in search of other quarters, when the reassuring statement was made that the fire was all out, after which quiet was restored.

The damage to the building and furniture is estimated at $800, and is covered by insurance in City Companies. The fire will not occasion any inconvenience to either the proprietors or the guests in the house, as the restaurant is not damaged, and the room where the flames originated is not much used.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

BOLD ROBBERY.—A few minutes before 12 o'clock last night, SILAS HAIGHT and WM. THOMPSON, who reside on the corner of Houston and Greene streets, entered the house No. 10 Neilson-place, under pretence of wanting wine. After a brief conversation with Miss NELLIE HARDING, HAIGHT seized her gold watch, valued at $150, snapped it off the guard-chain, and ran out of the house, followed closely by THOMPSON, who had endeavored to rob NELLIE of a valuable ring. Officers RANDALL and YOUNG, of the Fifteenth Precinct, answered the call for Police, and succeeded in arresting both men and locked them up in the Mercer-street Police Station. A subsequent search in the snow resulted in the recovery of the stolen watch, where it had been thrown by HAIGHT. The prisoners will be arraigned before Justice DODGE to-day at the Jefferson Market Court.

ACCIDENTS.—JACOB GIESE, of No. 77 Johnson-street, Brooklyn, E. D., fell in the New Bowery and broke his wrist....MARIA WEZROUGH, of Dykeman-street, fell down in South-street and sprained her arm....ADOLPH HERTZ, aged 14, fell from the third story of No. 114 East Thirty-second-street and sustained slight injuries....FELIX CONAN, of No. 206 Cherry-street, slipped under Car No. 60, of the Avenue B line, in Pitt-street, and sustained slight injuries.

SUICIDE.—Yesterday afternoon ALICE CURRY, aged 28, living in Fairmount, committed suicide by cutting her throat with a razor, during a fit of temporary insanity.

PRESIDENT McCOSH.—The Philadelphia Alumni Association of Princeton College will give a public reception to Rev. Dr. McCOSH on the evening of next Tuesday, Dec. 8. The Committee of Arrangement consists of ex-Gov. POLLOCK and ten other Alumni. The State Attorney-General, BENJAMIN HARRIS BREWSTER, will deliver an address of welcome to Dr. McCOSH, and Hon. WILLIAM C. ALEXANDER, of New-York, a congratulatory one. After that, Dr. McCOSH will address the assemblage, and probably Prof. STEPHEN ALEXANDER will also speak. To add to the interest of the occasion, Dr. McLEAN, the ex-President of Princeton College, will be present and take part in the exercises.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 5—11:15 A. M.

Consols open at 92¼ for money and 92⅜ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds.....74¾. Railway shares dull. Erie, 26¼. Illinois, 96⅜.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Dec. 5—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens dull at the closing quotations of last evening, viz:

Middling Uplands.....11¼d.
Middling Orleans.....11½d.

The sales of the day will not exceed 8,000 bales.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 5—11:15 A. M.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, to arrive, dull and unchanged. Linseed Oil, £26 10@£26 15 ⅌ ton.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 5—1:20 P. M.

Consols, 92¼ for money and 92¼@92⅜ for the account. United States Five-twenties quiet. Railway shares flat.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Dec. 5—1:20 P. M.

COTTON—The market is dull.
PRODUCE—Petroleum is dull.

HAVRE, Saturday, Dec. 5.

COTTON—130f. ⅌ cwt. for Tres Ordinaire, on the spot, and 122f. for Low Middlings, to arrive.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 5—2 P. M.

Consols close at 92¼@92⅜ for money, and 92⅜@92½ for the account.
United States Five-twenties easier at 74⅝.
Erie Shares.....25¾
Illinois Centrals.....96⅜
Atlantic and Great Western.....37⅞

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Dec. 5—2 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed heavy, and prices have declined fully ⅛d.
Middling Uplands.....11d.
Middling Orleans.....11⅛d.
The sales of the day have footed up 8,000 bales.
BREADSTUFFS—The market closed heavy.
PROVISIONS—Lard quiet. Bacon, 55s. ⅌ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.
PRODUCE—Common Resin, 6s. 3d. ⅌ cwt. Turpentine declining.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Dec. 5—Evening.

United States Five-twenties closed flat at 79 for the old issue.

HAVANA, Saturday, Dec. 5.

The following are the closing prices of merchandise for the week ending to-day: Sugar—Nos. 10 to 12 declining; quoted at 8@8⅜ reals ⅌ arrobe; Nos. 15 to 20 heavy at 9@10 reals ⅌ arrobe; stock on hand 50,600 boxes. Lard dull. Flour quiet at $11 75@$12 50. Butter steady at 30c.@40c. ⅌ lb. Tallow steady at 10½c.@11c. ⅌ lb. Bacon active at 17½c.@18c. ⅌ lb. Honey declining; quoted at 3@3½ reals ⅌ gallon. White Wax steady at 3½@4 reals. Potatoes flat at $2 25@$2 50 ⅌ bbl. Hams dull at 15c.@17c. ⅌ lb. Lumber—Yellow Pine dull at $21@$23 ⅌ thousand; White Pine in demand at $23@$24. Shooks for boxes, 8⅜ reals; for hogsheads flat at $1 87½@$2. Empty Hogsheads in demand. Hoops dull at $50 for long-shaved, and $40 for short ⅌ thousand. Onions in demand at $6@$6 50 ⅌ bbl. Freights dull; surplus of tonnage in port; rates to Northern and Southern ports, $1 ⅌ box Sugar; $6 50@$7 ⅌ hogshead Sugar to Northern ports, and $4 50 to Southern ports; ⅌ hogshead Molasses to Northern ports, $3 25, and to Southern ports, $2 50@$3. Exchange—On London, 15⅝@16⅛ ⅌ cent. premium; on Paris, 2@2¾ ⅌ cent. premium; on the United States, sixty days' sight, in currency, 22½@21¾ ⅌ cent. discount; short sight, 21@20 discount; in gold, sixty days' sight, 4¾@5 ⅌ cent. premium.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Dec. 5.

Exchange on New-York active; 1-10 ⅌ cent. discount, buying, and 1-10 ⅌ cent. premium, selling. FLOUR firm but less active; Spring Extras, $5 18@$6 75. WHEAT firm and advanced ½c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 24@$1 29; No. 2 at $1 15½@$1 16½; No. 2 since 'Change, $1 16. CORN—Old, nominal at 75c. for No. 1, and 70c. for No. 2; New, quiet and declined ½c.; sales at 51½c.@52c.; New Kiln-dried, easier; No. 1, 60c.@61½c.; Rejected, 57½c.@58c. OATS firmer and advanced ½c.; sales at 48½c.@48½c. RYE quiet and advanced ½c.; No. 1, $1 14; No. 2, $1 11½@$1 12½. BARLEY quiet; No. 2 $1 59, and $1 50 for Old and New. HIGHWINES steady. MESS PORK, $22 25@$23, cash; $22 50, seller February. GREEN HAMS quiet at 11½c. BULK MEATS active. LARD firm at 14c.@14½c. for Prime Steam. DRESSED HOGS quiet at $9@$9 25. CATTLE dull at $4@$5 for Fair to Good Butchers'. LIVE HOGS firm at $7 15@$8 for Fancy. RECEIPTS, to-day—9,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 66,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats, 2,500 bushels Rye, 2,800 bushels Barley, 14,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—7,500 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 1,700 bushels Oats, 1,100 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley, 5,000 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Saturday, Dec. 5.

TOBACCO unchanged. COTTON—Ordinary to Low Middlings, 19c.@21½c. FLOUR firm; Superfine, $5@$6 25; Extra, $6 50; Double Extra, $7@$7 50; Treble Extra, $8@$8 75; Fancy, $10@$10 50. WHEAT dull at $1 60@$2 for strictly Prime to Fancy Fall; $1 30 for No. 2 Spring. CORN heavy at 63c.@70c. OATS heavy at 53c.@55c. BARLEY steady; Prime to Choice Iowa Spring, $1 75@$2. RYE firm at $1 18@$1 20. PORK, $22 50@$23. BULK MEATS—Dry-salted Shoulders, 9c.@9½c.; Clear Sides, 13c. Sweet-Pickled HAMS, 11½c. BACON quiet and unchanged; Clear Rib Sides, 16c.; Clear Sides, 16½c. LARD firm at 14c. for Choice. WHISKY steady at 95c. LIVE HOGS active at $7@$7 65 for small lots, averaging 350 lbs. CATTLE, $2 50@$6, gross. RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,200 bbls.; Wheat, 12,900 bushels; Corn, 8,000 bushels; Oats, 700 bushels; Barley, 2,200 bushels; Rye, 800 bushels; Hogs, 7,000 head.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Saturday, Dec. 5.

FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $6 62@$6 75; Double Extra, $7; Treble Extra unchanged. CORN in fair demand but lower; sales at 77c.@78c. OATS firm at 62c. BRAN dull and unchanged. HAY—Prime and Choice scarce; Fair $20@$21. PORK in request at $25 50. BACON firmer; Shoulders, 12c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16c.; Clear Sides, 16½c. LARD quiet and firm; Tierce, 16c.@16½c.; Keg, 17c. SUGAR firm; receipts all sold; Common, 8c.; Prime, 12c.; Yellow, clarified, 11½c.@12½c. MOLASSES firm; Common, 47c.@50c.; Choice, 62c. WHISKY, quiet; Western, $1@$1 02½. COFFEE firm; Fair, 14c.@14¾c.; Prime, 16½c.@17c. COTTON—Sales 2,600 bales; market easier; Middlings, 22¾c.@22⅞c.; movements stopped by rumors of a disturbance at Paris; receipts, 3,731 bales; exports, 3,041 bales. Gold, 136. Exchange—Sterling Commercial, 146½@147; Bank, 147⅛@147¾; New-York sight, ⅜@½.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Saturday, Dec. 5.

FLOUR steady and in good demand; sales 1,700 bbls., at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $9 25 for Amber Winter; $10 25 for White; $11 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT in good demand, but holders generally are out of the market; sales 2,500 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 65. CORN in fair demand; sales 800 bushels No. 1 at $1 03; 800 bushels do. at $1 05; 800 bushels at $1 04½; 10,000 bushels No. 2 at $1. Other Grains nominal. CORN MEAL, $2 40 ⅌ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $24; Shipstuffs, $28; Middlings, $37 ⅌ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—On Flour to Boston, 80c.; to New-York, 68c.; to Albany, 58c. LAKE IMPORTS—5,000 bushels Wheat.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Dec. 5.

COTTON sells slowly: Middling at 24½c.@25½c. FLOUR greatly depressed and quotations barely maintained; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $7 50@$8 25; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $9@$10 50; Extras nominal at $6@$6 55; Superfine, $5 50@$5 75. WHEAT dull and weak; Red, $1 90@$2 05; Amber, $2 10@$2 15. CORN dull, unsettled and lower; Old Yellow, $1 20@$1 22; New, 90c.@$1. RYE steady at $1 55. OATS, 69c.@72c. for Western, 55c.@65c. for Pennsylvania and Delaware. PETROLEUM quiet; Crude, 16c. in bulk; Refined, 29c.@29½c. GROCERIES and PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY, $1 03.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Dec. 5.

FLOUR dull and drooping. WHEAT dull at $1 78 for No. 1 Red. CORN quiet at 63c. OATS firmer at 62c.@63c. RYE quiet and unchanged. BARLEY steady at $2 25@$2 30. COTTON dull and nominal at 23c. WHISKY firm; held at $1; 98c. offered. Dressed HOGS active; supply inadequate to the demand: sales at $9 25@$9 60 and $7 50@$8, gross; receipts, 5,500 head. MESS PORK active and in speculative demand; sales at $23@$23 50. BULK MEATS in limited demand; sales of Shoulders at 8½c., loose; Sides, 12c.@12½c. for Clear Rib and Clear Loose. LARD firm; held 13¾c.@14½c. for Prime Steam and Kettle; demand light. Gold, 135¼. Money close.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Dec. 5.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 600 bbls.; Wheat, none; Corn, 6,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels. FLOUR steady; sales 500 bbls. City Ground at $7@$7 50. WHEAT inactive and nominally unchanged; sales 5 cars White Canada at $2 15, bagged; 2 cars No. 2 Chicago at $1 40. CORN—Sales of car lots at $1@$1 02 for Old Western. OATS firm; asking 65c. for car lots of Western. RYE held at $1 47. BARLEY dull and nominal at $2. LARD, PORK and HIGHWINES unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Dec. 5.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT advancing; sales at $1 25¼ for No. 1 and $1 16 for No. 2. OATS firmer at 47½c. for No. 2. CORN nominal at 62c. for No. 2. RYE declining; sales at $1 07 for No. 1. BARLEY steady at $1 48 for No. 2. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 36,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Rye. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 4,500 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Rye.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Dec. 5.

FLOUR quiet; sales at $4 75@$5 75. WHEAT very quiet, at $1 75@$1 80. Legal Tenders, 73¾. Mining Stocks—Alpha, $38; Belcher, $180; Bullion, $19; Chollar, $157; Confidence, $37; Crown Point, $48; Empire Mill, $115; Gould & Curry, $103; Hale & Norcross, $69; Imperial, $109; Kentuck, $247; Ophir, $35; Overman, $51; Savage, $71; Sierra Nevada, $16; Yellow Jacket, $1,490.

TOLEDO, Saturday, Dec. 5.

FLOUR opened lower and closed quiet. WHEAT—No. 1 White Michigan, $2 04; No. 2, $1 81@$1 82; Amber, $1 76@$1 78. CORN dull; Old declined 5c.; New declined 2c.; sales of No. 1 at 83c. OATS advanced 1c.; sales of Michigan and No. 1 at 58c.@58½c.; No. 2 at 57c. RYE unchanged. BARLEY quiet. Dressed HOGS $9@$9 50.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Dec. 5.

TOBACCO—Sales 26 hhds. low grades New Crop at $4 25@$14 25. COTTON, 22c. HOGS, $7 75@$8 25, gross. MESS PORK, $23 50@$24. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 9½c.@9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13½c.; Clear Sides, 13⅝c. LARD—Tierce, 15½c. GRAIN unchanged. Raw WHISKY, free, $1. Cotton—Receipts of the week, 8,532 bales.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Dec. 5.

COTTON quiet and nominally 22½c.@22¾c.; receipts, 1,126 bales; exports, 1,137 bales. FLOUR quiet. CORN, 70c. OATS, 63c.@65c. PORK, $23 25@$23 50. LARD, 16¾c. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 13½c.; Clear Sides, 18¼c.; Bulk Shoulders, 10c.@10½c.; Clear Sides, 14c.@14½c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, Dec. 5.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE quiet at 42c. RESIN dull; strained, $1 70. CRUDE TURPENTINE active at $1 90@$2 90. TAR, $2 10@$2 25. COTTON quiet; Middlings, 20½c.@22½c.

MOBILE, Ala., Saturday, Dec. 5.

COTTON market firm; sales, 1,500 bales; Middlings, 22½c.@22¾c.; holders firm at outside figures; receipts, 2,315 bales; exports, none.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Dec. 5.

COTTON dull; ¼c.@½c. lower; sales, 340 bales, Middlings, 23c.; receipts, 1,426 bales; exports coastwise, 1,221 bales; to Great Britain, 1,083 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, Dec. 5.

COTTON market dull; sales, 310 bales; receipts, 670 bales; Middlings, 22½c.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, Dec. 5.

COTTON quiet and steady; sales, 564 bales; Middlings, 23¼c.; receipts, 2,003 bales; exports coastwise, 1,911 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Dec. 5.

Stocks inactive, but firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, third issue, 107¼; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 25½; Reading Railroad, 49⅜; Pennsylvania Railroad, 54¼. Gold, 136¾.

[Advertisement.]

Every day this week. Among the many places of resort for information and entertainment in our City, we may name the NOONDAY LECTURES given in the PHRENOLOGICAL ROOMS, No. 389 Broadway, at 12 o'clock, where both ladies and gentlemen may pass an hour most profitably. The topics are: Choice of Pursuits, Character, Reading, Success in Life, Memory and how to improve it, Men of Genius, Poets, Philosophers, Divines, Rogues, and the rest are described, and directions given for the elevation and improvement of the race.

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E. Holmes, No. 201 Broadway: DEAR SIR: The Burglar Alarm Telegraph I got from you has worked to my entire satisfaction. The feeling of security I have in knowing that a robber will kindly telegraph me of his presence before stealing, I would not forego for $1,000 a year. What the insurance against being robbed is worth besides, I will not estimate.

Very truly yours, M. B. COWPERTHWAIT.
No. 23 Beaver-st.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Holsatia	Nov. 25	Hamburgh	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

Borussia	Dec. 8	New-York	Hamburg.
China	Dec. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Colorado	Dec. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Tripoli	Dec. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Deutschland	Dec. 10	New-York	Bremen.
City of Antwerp	Dec. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Caledonia	Dec. 12	New-York	Glasgow.
Atalanta	Dec. 12	New-York	London.
Smidt	Dec. 12	New-York	Bremen.
Pereire	Dec. 12	New-York	Havre.

FOR ASPINWALL AND HAVANA.

Alaska	Dec. 9	New-York	Aspinwall.
Columbia	Dec. 10	New-York	Havana.
Bienville	Dec. 12	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Hamburg, by the *Borussia*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters, on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:20 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	5 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

DEC. 5.—*In steamship City of Boston, for Liverpool*—Miss Annie Poughere, N. L. Brewster, Wm. Page, Mr. and Mrs. Chase, H. Lewis, Alex. Dougan, R. T. Harden, M. Moorhead, James Tod, John Mulvail, Capt. Nicholas, John Swain, Wm. Brown, James Thomson, Theodore Fitzsimmons, Thomas Gordon, George McDonough, Robert Smyth, John Miller, and others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 6.—*In steamship City of Antwerp, from Liverpool*.—Mrs. Appleby and 3 children, Parry Jones, John D. Philips, J. G. Markloe, G. Cohen, Henry Wall, H. G. Palmer, Master W. Coxtaine, Mrs. G. C. Leys, Miss Fanny Groocock, Wm. Carter, Mme. Gailas, Charles Kyte, Jr., Miss Elise Holt, Miss Emily Pitt, Miss Mary Pitt, Miss Emma Grattan, Dr. McHattie and wife, J. J. Barber, E. de Escalon, R. de Escalon, Mrs. E. Jones, Mrs. Philip Crow.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 11 | Sun sets..... 4 32 | Moon rises... 12 25

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 1 50 | Gov. Island. 2 39 | Hell Gate .. 4 01

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Dec. 6.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Antwerp, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool Nov. 25, via Queenstown 26th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale.

Steamship Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Brig Aspen, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Sheehy, Cow Bay 10 ds., with coal to C. B. Swaine—vessel to H. J. De Wolf & Co. Has had heavy N. and N. W. gales the entire passage; lost jib, stove bulwarks, and received other slight damage. Brigs Albert Dewis and Sabine sailed for New-York 2 ds. previous.

Brig J. Whitaker, Whitaker, Portland.
Brig S. D. Hart, Burgess, New-Bedford.

Schr. U. S. C., (of Penzance,) Haynes, Malaga Oct. 17, via Gibraltar 22d, with fruit to John E. Devlin & Co.—vessel to George F. Bulley. Has had heavy N. W. and W. N. W. gales for the last 3 weeks; lost and split sails, stove bulwarks, and did other slight damage.

Schr. Florence N. Tower, Perry, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber to J. Walker.
Schr. Mary B. Harris, Crowley, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to Gorham Boardman.
Schr. Wm. Hone, Torry, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Rescue, Kelly, Portland 4 ds., with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.
Schr. Henry Parker, Parker, New-Haven, for Baltimore.
Schr. S. J. Gilmore, Munger, Sullivan, Me., 10 ds., with lumber to T. M. Mayhew.
Schr. Union, Layton, Millbridge, Me., 7 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.
Schr. M. J. Russell, Smith, Pawtucket, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Annie E. Glover, Winnie, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.
Schr. John Barrett, Moore, Cold Spring, for Williamsburg.
Schr. Sarah Brennan, Knight, Port Johnson, for Portland.
Schr. M. A. Bliss, Hawkins, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.
Schr. Maria Caverly, Wilson, South Amboy, for Bridgeport.
Schr. S. L. Russell, Smith, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Wm. F. Phelps, Cranmer, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Mary A. Predmore, Hart, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Samuel S. Crocker, Crocker, Taunton, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Success, Richards, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Joseph Haskell, Haskell, Philadelphia, for New-Haven.
Schr. Emma Brown, Jones, Philadelphia, for Hartford.
Schr. John Griffith, Coombs, Bangor 6 ds., with lumber to master.
Schr. Elizabeth De Hart, Lowe, Portland, with lumber for Philadelphia.
Schr. Robert J. Mercer, King, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Nadab, Ward, Newport.
Schr. Delaware, Crocket, New-Haven.
Schr. Wm. Mayo, Jones, New-Haven.
Schr. Emily Dennison, Allen, New-Haven.
Schr. Benj. English, Nickerson, New-Bedford.
Schr. George F. Brown, Gidney, Norwich.
Schr. Yankee Boy, Reeves, New-Haven.
Schr. Amelia Beebe, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Nadir, Crowley, New-Haven.
Schr. Emma Fowler, Smith, Albany, for Bridgeport.
Schr. M. P. Palmer, Armstrong, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Sarah, Cobb, New-Bedford.
Schr. Iris, Draper, New-Haven.
Schr. Ophir, Webster, New-Bedford.
Schr. John Orser, Jones, New-Haven.
Schr. Lucy Jones, Percy, Norwalk.
Schr. Clara Post, Ferris, Port Jefferson.
Schr. Decatur Oakes, Berry, Fall River.
Schr. Ocean Traveler, Adams, Salem.
Schr. Emma Wadsworth, McIntyre, Rockport, Me.
Schr. Susan Scranton, Hill, Providence.
Schr. Loduskia, Eaton, Fall River.

SANDY HOOK, Sundown—Wind light E., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 5—Arr. bark Acacia, from Pensacola; brig Posie, from Liverpool; schrs. Solferino, from Aux Cayes; Minnie Cobb, from New-York; Montezuma, from New-York.

Dec. 6—Barks Alaska, from New-Orleans; R. B. Walker, from Pensacola; brig Alice Starrett, from Rondout.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 6—Arr. steamship Falcon, from Baltimore; bark Egeria, from Key West; schr. Amos Edwards, from Philadelphia.

Off the port—Steamship Saragossa, from New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 6—Sld. brig Americus, from Buenos Ayres for Baltimore.

Miscellaneous.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Our Consul at Palermo informs the Department of State of the reception of a telegram from the Consular Agent at Marsala, reporting the loss of the American bark Alecta, of Point of Boss, at Marsala, on the night of Nov. —, during a terrific gale. The Alecta was proceeding from Terranova, in Sicily, to New-York, with a cargo of wine and 100 tons of brimstone. The vessel has gone to pieces. Capt. Bekinkew, with his wife and family and crew, were all saved, with the exception of the steward, who was lost while attempting to lower a boat.

Spoken, &c.

F. P. Sage—ship, from New-Orleans for Havre, Nov. 25, off Cape Florida.

Margaret Mane—brig, of St. Ives, from Whitehaven for Baltimore, 75 ds. out, Dec. 4, lat. 39 15, lon. 70.

Foreign Ports.

At Cow Bay, Nov. 25, brig Napier, for New-York, ldg.; schr. Prairie Bird, for New-York, ldg.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

CUTTER'S CASED

BOURBON WHISKY,

EXPRESSLY FOR

MEDICINAL AND FAMILY USE.

This Whisky has been furnished to the public at the written request of the following eminent Physicians, and has received their recommendation and indorsement:

DR. VALENTINE MOTT, LL.D.
DR. WILLARD PARKER, Professor of Surgery at College of Physicians and Surgeons, and Visiting Surgeon to New-York Hospital.
DR. FRANK HAMILTON, Professor of Surgery at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and Visiting Surgeon to Bellevue and Long Island College Hospitals.
DR. AUSTIN FLINT, Professor of Practice of Medicine, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and Visiting Physician to Bellevue Hospital.
DR. JAMES R. WOOD, LL.D., Emeritus Professor of Surgery, Bellevue Hospital College, and Visiting Surgeon to Bellevue Hospital.
DR. R. OGDEN DOREMUS, Professor of Chemistry at Bellevue Hospital Medical College and New-York College.
DR. THOMAS ADDIS EMMET, Surgeon-in-Chief New-York State Woman's Hospital.
DR. J. MARION SIMS, late Physician to the Empress of France, now of New-York State Woman's Hospital.
DR. BENJ. W. McCREADY, Professor of Materia Medica at Bellevue Hospital Medical College.
DR. BENJ. HOWARD, Professor of Surgery at Long Island College Hospital, and Clinical Lecturer at University Medical College.
DR. CHARLES A. BUDD, Professor of Obstetrics at University Medical College.
DR. DE WITT C. ENOS, Visiting Surgeon to Brooklyn City Hospital.
DR. J. C. HUTCHISON, Visiting Surgeon to Brooklyn City Hospital.
DR. R. N. CHAPMAN, Brooklyn.
DR. C. L. MITCHELL, Brooklyn.

This Whisky is made in Kentucky, of the choicest grain, and is six years old. It is indorsed by the above physicians as being a PURE and RELIABLE article, and has sustained this reputation for the eight years it has been in use.

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"Sole Agents for Curtis' Cordial Calisaya Bitters."

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MUCH BELOW COST.

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Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st., cor. Chrystie.

STARR & MARCUS,

NO. 22 JOHN-ST., UP STAIRS,

Continue to Make a Specialty of the

GORHAM M'F'G CO.'S

SOLID SILVERWARE,

embracing all their NEWEST and CHOICEST PRODUCTIONS in DINNER, TEA and DESSERT SERVICES, with a varied selection of ornamental and useful pieces; also, a very extensive stock of Forks, Spoons and Knives of NOVEL DESIGN and UNSURPASSED FINISH, which to purchasers present the following inducements:

1. The quality guaranteed by U. S. MINT ASSAY every piece bearing their trade mark, thus;

2. Embracing the most decided talent in all their various departments for DESIGNING, MODELING DIE-SINKING, CHASING, ENGRAVING and FINISHING, they produce wares which at once appeal to the most cultivated TASTE for UTILITY, BEAUTY and FINISH.

3. Facilities for manufacturing in LARGE QUANTITIES ONLY THE FINEST GOODS, enabling them to reduce the labor prices to the LOWEST MINIMUM STANDARD.

PANTALOONS

TO ORDER,

IN OUR

Custom Department,

AT A GREAT REDUCTION.

We will close our Fall importation of the PARIS and LONDON FANCY CASSIMERES, choicest styles, at the following prices:

$23 quality at $17 per pair.
$20 quality at $15 per pair.
$17 quality at $13 per pair.

DEVLIN & CO.,

BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.,
BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST.

To Close the Business of the Present Firm,

COMMENCING MONDAY, NOV. 30,

WHITE, WHITMAN & CO.,

NOS. 234 & 235 BROADWAY,

WILL OFFER AT RETAIL THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF READY-MADE

CLOTHING

At Actual Cost.

Stock Must be Closed Before Jan. 1, 1869.

PURCHASERS OF CLOTHING WILL FIND THIS AN OPPORTUNITY TO

SAVE 20 PER CENT.

FOR STYLE AND WORKMANSHIP, OUR GOODS ARE SUPERIOR TO ANY IN THE CITY.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

ESTABLISHED IN NEW-YORK CITY IN 1852.

REDFIELD & RICE,

NO. 4 MAIDEN-LANE,

MAKERS OF THE FINEST GRADES OF

SILVER PLATED WARES.

We make our own goods, deposit the silver accurately by weight, and warrant each article by our trade-mark on the base, and by written guarantee if preferred. They are equal to the finest grades of English and French wares, are artistic in design, and elegantly ornamented.

CUTLERY.

PEARL, IVORY AND RUBBER CUTLERY in great variety, plated and unplated, in quantities as required. NO. 4 MAIDEN-LANE.

FIRE! TOYS! FIRE!

Stock of toys damaged by fire cheap. LEWIS P. TIBBALS, No. 503 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

SKATES! SKATES!

New-York Club and Rink Skates, new patterns. Central depot, L. P. TIBBALS, No. 503 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

SAVE 25 PER CENT.

BUY YOUR SILVERWARE

From the Manufacturers,

FORD & TUPPER,

No. 609 Broadway, corner of Houston-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.

Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

HOLIDAYS.

TIFFANY & CO.,

Nos. 550 and 552

BROADWAY, N. Y.,

Are now able to offer their recent importations of Fancy Articles and Novelties.

LONDON

Cases for Liquor, Dressing and Students' Traveling and Shopping Bags, Writing-Desks, Stationery Trays, Boxes for Jewels, Cards, Cigars, &c., &c.; Umbrellas, Cut Toilet Sets, and fine Leather Goods.

VIENNA

Gilt and Leather and Gilt Articles; Gilt and Bronze Library Sets and single articles; Bonbonnieres, Meerschaum Pipes, and Gilt Grotesque Articles in great variety.

PARIS

Porcelain Decorated Vases, Jardinieres, Coupes, Bonbonniere, Toilet Sets with Gilt Mountings, Fans, Opera-Glasses, Perfumery, Smelling-Bottles, Vinaigrettes, Match-Boxes, Silver and Niello and Ivory Goods.

FINE BRONZES

In great variety, including Small Articles, Vases, Card Receivers, Coupes, Birds and Animals.

Figures, single and in groups, some of large size and reductions from the Antique.

Fine Stationery and Printing.

TIFFANY, REED & CO.,

No. 57 Rue du Cardinal Fesch, Paris.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,

565 & 567 BROADWAY,

CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC TO THEIR ELEGANT AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF

NICKLE SILVER

AND FINE

WHITE METAL

ELECTRO PLATED

TABLE WARE

MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR THEM BY THE

MERIDEN BRITANNIA COMPANY.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

We are daily opening fresh invoices of Rich and Valuable Goods, expressly selected for Holiday Presents, comprising a superior assortment of Clocks, Bronzes, Geneva and Paris Jewelry, Musical Boxes, Paris and Vienna Fancy Goods, and of Watches of all descriptions.

Ve. J. MAGNIN, GUEDIN & CO.,

No. 2 Maiden-lane, N. Y.,

Sole Agents for *James Nardin's* celebrated Watches.

FURNITURE.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!

To Close the Business.

MEEKS,

No. 686 BROADWAY,

NEAR 4TH-ST.,

Offers his entire stock of rich and fashionable Furniture, worth over

$150,000,

At an Immense Sacrifice!

To Close the Business.

Having concluded to retire from the furniture business, I would respectfully inform my old customers and the public that this is a bona fide sale for the above reason.

JOHN MEEKS, JR.

FURNITURE,

Rich and Plain, manufactured by

Kingman & Murphy,

No. 93 Bleecker-st., New-York, one block west of Broadway. Prices low.

TO REDUCE OUR LARGE STOCK OF FURNITURE ON HAND, WE OFFER SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS UNTIL JAN. 1, 1869. ALL GOODS GUARANTEED.

LADIES' WATCHES.

A. C. BENEDICT,

NO. 28 BOWERY,

[ESTABLISHED 1818,]

Has the FINEST retail STOCK of LADIES' WATCHES in the City, MADE TO ORDER—just received—will be sold at VERY LOW PRICES and WARRANTED.